The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 23. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,545.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 7 03 a. m	No. 5 6 15 a. m
No. 4 3 13 p. m	No. 1 10 08 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 37 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 5 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 20 a. m	No. 3 7 00 a.m
No. 6 1 13 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 8 58 p.m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	1 12 p. m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9	Daily	11.08 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 38 Express.. 3:47 p m
No. 3 Express...3:08 p m	No. 28 Express..10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect street in Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, that the grade of Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east of the west line of Prospect street be, and the same is hereby established as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of High street with the middle line of Chestnut street, 169 1-10 feet above datum plane of city levels, thence running westwardly north to the middle of Chestnut street 320 feet to a point at an elevation of 170 9-10 feet above said levels thence westwardly in a convex parabola 347 feet at an elevation of 155 9-10 feet above said levels.

SEC. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed November 18th, A. D. 1889.

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk. CHAS E. JARVIS, President of City Council of Massillon, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh Merriman, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 22d day of October, 1889.

JOHN MERRIMAN, Administrator.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For circulars address,

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

A farm for sale containing 160 acres, three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard, and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brookens.

DR. SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP. NEVER FAILS SOLD BY DRUGGIST

TRYING TO PROVE ALIBIS.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE CRONIN CASE GET RATTLED.

Mrs. Whalen Gives Sharp Replies to Judge Longenecker's Questions—The Whereabouts of Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke Easily Accountable for on the Night of May 4, According to the Testimony of Several Witnesses—The District Attorney on the Stand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Kate McCormick, a sister of Mrs. Thomas Whalen, was the first witness called in the Cronin case by the defense. She had known O'Sullivan for about seven years, and on May 5 of this year she was at her sister's, having gone there on the afternoon of the 4th. After supper on Saturday night she went out with Mrs. Whalen, at about 8:30 o'clock, leaving O'Sullivan sitting in the kitchen with his coat off. Mrs. Whalen's husband was in the sitting room with his two children. Witness and her sister returned to the house after 10 o'clock and were let in by James Minnehan. She and her sister sat up reading for over an hour, and then went up stairs to O'Sullivan's room for a cot. The light was burning in the room, and O'Sullivan and Mulcahy were in bed. Witness spoke to the men and took the cot down stairs She was positive that O'Sullivan was in the house when she left at 8:30, and also that he was in his room when she got back. The witness also testified as to the presence of the Hylands there on Sunday evening.

Confused on Cross-Examination.

Under a sharp fire of questions the witness became confused, and said that while she was sure she was at O'Sullivan's on Sunday night, the 5th of May, she was not quite sure she was there on the preceding night, which was the night of the murder. The witness, however, being further questioned, repeated the story of her shopping expedition with her sister on Saturday night, the 4th, and their return to the house, just as she had told it it on her direct examination.

Mrs. Thomas Whalen was the next witness called, and after describing with great minuteness the plan and situation of her house, the location of her bedrooms and other details, proceeded to corroborate the testimony just given by her sister as to their doings and O'Sullivan's whereabouts on the night of May 4, and on the 5th. Mrs. Whalen further testified that she heard O'Sullivan previous to May 4, speak of his contract with Dr. Cronin, at the supper table, to the men.

Caught a Tartar.

The state's attorney examined Mrs. Whalen at great length, and after going over the details of her testimony again, and learning as to the location of her kitchen windows, suddenly asked: "Is that the window you used to watch the Carlson cottage out of?"

"I object to that," said Mr. Forrest. "That assumes that she watched the Carlson cottage."

Judge Longenecker then modified his question as follows: "Did you not usually sit at the window and watch the Carlson cottage after the 4th of May?"

"Yes, looking at the curiosities over there," replied the witness.

"Did you not do that the day after the 4th of May?"

"No, I had something else to do."

"Did you not sit there and watch every movement made by the Carlsons and also watch that cottage?"

"No, I had no reason to do it and I did not."

The state's attorney next cross-examined her as to Mr. Clancy's visit and the calls of the other men on the day the body was discovered. The witness' answers were sharp and quick and she was evidently chafing under the long cross-examination. There was so much laughter among the audience, in consequence of the pitched battle between the witness and the state's attorney that the court was obliged to administer a severe rebuke.

One of Burke's Friends.

Martin Burke looked interested as a tall man with a black moustache took the witness stand. The witness' name was Matt Danahy, a saloon keeper at Clark street and Chicago avenue.

On the night of May 4 witness came on duty at 7 o'clock and relieved his bar keeper. Martin Burke, P. H. Nolan, financial secretary of Camp 20, and Patrick Cooney, were in the saloon at the time. Martin Burke was in the saloon for about three hours, the witness said. William Coughlin and John O'Malley came into the saloon during that time and met Burke.

On the cross-examination the fact was developed that the witness was a member of Camp 20, having joined from a Buffalo camp and had known Burke for a year. The witness denied that he was out riding that night until 11:30, and admitted that he was supplying Burke's meals to him, and that he visited Winnipeg some time ago for the purpose of "looking around." He denied that he had ever sent money to Burke at Winnipeg.

Justice D. J. Lyon testified that on February 20th he and the defendant, Beggs, went to Indianapolis to urge upon President Harrison the appointment of a friend of Beggs to the office of sub-treasurer. They returned together February 22.

John F. O'Malley testified that on the night of May 4, he went with William Coughlin to Matt Danahy's saloon, but was unable to positively identy Burke as one of the men he saw there.

James Lyman, a member of Camp 20, testified to having been present at the meeting of February 8; that Capt. O'Connor declared there a report of the Buffalo trial had been read in another camp; that a resolution was offered to appoint a secret committee to examine into the statement and that the whole matter was referred to the district officer.

Walter Gibbon corroborated the testimony of Lyman.

Hon. John F. Finnerty's Testimony.

Hon. John F. Finnerty then took the stand. He said that he was once a member of congress from the second district of Illinois, and at present the editor of an American weekly paper with Irish sympathies. He had been, he said, a member of the United Brotherhood and of Camp 96—now known as Camp 20—since 1870 and was still. He had known the defendant Beggs for three years, but he had never heard or known of an inner circle.

Matthew P. Brady, a well known attorney, next testified to being a member of Clan-na-Gael Camp 96, since 1885, but had never heard of an inner circle.

Francis P. Gleason, a county constable, testified to being present at a Republican ward meeting last spring. Among others present was the defendant, John F. Beggs, whom the witness introduced to his friends. Beggs and he were at the meeting from 8 o'clock until after 9 o'clock.

Beggs' Alibi.

"What night was that?" asked Attorney Foster.

"May 4."

This was Beggs' alibi. It was not for the purpose of showing that Beggs was not at the Carlson cottage on that night, the state having some time ago admitted that he was not there, but it was desired to prove that he was in good company. The witness added that he was not a member of any Irish body.

John Dwyer, a member of Camp 41 and for three years junior guardian, declared that he had never heard of an inner circle.

John S. Mullen, for thirteen years an inspector of customs, said that he joined the United Brotherhood in 1873. He was a member of what was known as a Cronin Camp, and attended a national convention as a delegate with Cronin sympathizers. He was at present senior guardian of Camp 293, and had never heard of an inner circle. He thought he would know of such a circle if one existed. He said that at the convention of 1888, an effort was made to keep the names of the executive body secret.

M. J. Keane, a member of Camp 20, said that he, too, had never heard of an inner circle.

Longenecker on the Stand.

State's Attorney Longenecker was asked to take the stand. He objected, but finally did so. He said he was present during the examination of Suspect Beggs before the coroner's jury and conducted the examination of witnesses and before the grand jury. He said that during the latter examination Beggs voluntarily told of his correspondence with District Officer Spellman, and told where the letters could be found.

Chief Hubbard then told of finding the letters in pursuance of Beggs' directions, after which court adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Diphtheria is epidemic in the Twelfth ward of Chicago.

Sam Small is conducting a series of religious meetings at Lima, Ohio.

Thomas Murphy, aged 59, dropped dead at Tylersville, Ohio, Tuesday, of heart disease.

An unknown man was killed by the cars a short distance below Johnstown Wednesday morning.

Governor Wilson has proposed a call for a special session of the West Virginia legislature on Jan. 15.

John M. Glazier, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed collector of customs for the district of Erie, Pa.

The Benders have been found guilty as charged and are held until the February term of court without bail.

The little child of Nicholas Heil, of Tiffin, Ohio, scalded in a boiler of hot water Monday, died Tuesday.

By a vote of 22 to 18 the presbytery of Cincinnati concluded that "all infants dying in infancy are saved."

District Attorney Lyon, of Pittsburg, will shortly put a stop to men taking sand from the bed of the river.

Nathan C. Smith, in charge of the presidential cases in the postoffice, has tendered his resignation to take effect at once.

Secretary Windom denies that his silver policy will be that outlined in a New York evening paper and claimed to be authentic.

Mitello Gasper, an Italian, was killed by a freight train below Scottdale, Pa., Wednesday night. His body was horribly mangled.

Julius Katz took a dose of paris green and then blew out his brains in Cincinnati on Tuesday. His death was almost instantaneous.

Sister Gonziga, of the Ursuline convent, Pittsburg, has lost her reason, and has been removed to the Dixmont asylum for treatment.

Hon. William M. Evarts and family were among the arrivals by the steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool to New York Wednesday.

Hon. Washington McLean, the Cincinnati journalist, was in Pittsburg Wednesday. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Burgher.

The People's cheese factory, four miles south of Alliance, O., burned Wednesday morning. Almost the entire summer's production of cheese was burned.

Governor-elect Campbell has appointed Claude Meeker, of The Enquirer, his private secretary, and Col. Merton L. Hawkins is named for adjutant general.

J. H. Rathbone, of Washington, founder of the Knights of Pythias, is prostrated at a hotel in Lima with an immense carbuncle. He is not expected to live.

Elmer Sharkey, the boy murderer awaiting execution for killing his mother at Eaton, Preble county, was given a new trial Tuesday. He was to have been hanged Wednesday.

The indorsement of the $700,000 worth of the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Monongahela river road, by the Baltimore and Ohio road, is regarded as a highly important move.

W. H. Davis, one of the oldest officials of Wheeling, W. Va., is in trouble. The grand jury has reported four indictments against him, one of them being for malfeasance in office.

The coroner's jury has found that young Isaiah Browe, of Newark, N. J., who was found dead in the hallway of a disreputable house, Nov. 17th, shot himself while temporarily insane.

100-Ton Furnace Put Into Blast.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 21.—The Center Iron company, recently organized, has put into blast its 100-ton furnace after an idleness of six months

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

SECRETARY BLAINE PRESIDES AT A SESSION OF THE PAN-AMERICANS.

But Little Work Accomplished, With the Exception of the Selection of Presiding Officer in Mr. Blaine's Absence—The Meetings to be Held With Closed Doors—The Election of Secretaries Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Pan-American congress reassembled at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Secretary Blaine, who presided, was a few moments late, 1 o'clock having been fixed as the hour of meeting, but he soon rapped for order, and in a moment had the congress on the road to organization and preparation for business. The first business before the conference was the reception and disposition of the reports of the committees on credentials. These were read in French and English. All the delegates claiming membership were found eligible, and nearly all were present. The report of the committee on rules was then read, first in French and then in English, but the conference made little or no headway with them. Criticism was offered that several of the rules were contradictory or conflicting. Members of the committee offered to explain away these apparent contradictions. Delegates confessed ignorance of the report and inability to discuss it intelligently, not having seen it in print. Secretary Blaine, as presiding officer, helped the conference out of the dilemma by suggesting that while discussion of the report on rules, in the absence of any rules, was in order, yet it was competent for the conference to postpone consideration of the report.

Delegate Henderson at once moved to postpone consideration of the report of the committee on rules until the next meeting. This was agreed to and the matter went over until Friday, in order to give all the members a chance to consider the report, printed copies of which only reached a few of them yesterday.

The rules reported by the committee propose that the meetings of the conference be held with closed doors, and that none but delegates and the secretaries and official stenographers be admitted.

To Provide for Presiding Officers.

The congress spent an hour's time discussing a motion to proceed at once and select by lot the order in which the nations represented shall in future furnish the presiding officers for the congress during the absence of its president, Secretary Blaine. The motion was finally adopted and cards bearing the names of eighteen nations represented in the conference were put in a hat and after being well shaken were drawn out by a page and handed to Secretary Blaine, who announced the lot selections as follows: Hayti, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala, Uruguay, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, the United States, Venezeula, Chili, Salvador and Ecuador. A proposition to elect secretaries for the congress was then brought forward, but a motion was at once entered to postpone the selection of secretaries until the next or a future meeting. The motion to postpone prevailed and Dr. Guzman, the delegate from Nicaragua, and Senor Zegarra, the temporary secretaries, both of whom speak English very well, and who have so far rendered valuable services to the congress by translating into English and repeating the remarks of their Spanish American brethren, continued to act as secretaries.

The report of the committee on committees was then taken up and after an unsuccessful effort on the part of the Bolivian delegate to have the congress proceed with a discussion of the general features of the report, that too was laid aside and the conference at 3:45 p. m. adjourned.

St. John Done With All Rowers.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—J. A. St. John spoke to-day in bitter terms of professional oarsmen and their methods. Gaudaur has not yet written a line of explanation to St. John, nor has he had the courtesy to call and explain the Teemer fiasco. St. John says that he is through with rowing forever. "I have tried every way in my power," he said, "to foster and encourage professional sculling, but the late trouble over the Teemer race has settled my determination to draw out permanently. I regret to do so just at this time particularly, as the professional rowing association is now in process of formation. The inaugural meeting will be held at Boston the 5th of next month, and I will not be present to help the movement. It will be a go though, I think, for there are a number of excellent men in Boston to push the scheme to a successful termination."

A Mother's Terrible Crime.

MOSHERVILLE, Mich., Nov. 21.—On Monday Mrs. Nathaniel Strang, of Jacksonville, Mich., tried to kill herself and her daughter with aconite, as she feared that murderers were after them. A doctor saved the women, but Mrs. Strang remained in a state of great nervous excitement. During the temporary absence of her husband she filled two tumblers with a solution of paris green, and handing one to her daughter, Maud, a handsome girl of 18, and taking the other herself, she drank her own dose and forced the girl, at the muzzle of a revolver, to also swallow the draught. Mrs. Strang died at about midnight in horrible agony, and her daughter an hour or two later. Maud insisted to the last that her mother had forced her to drink the poison, and said she did not want to die and begged piteously of her friends and the physician to save her life.

A Midnight Tragedy.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—A Journal West Point, Neb., special says: A midnight tragedy occurred at this place early Sunday morning. Maurice Furman, a night watchman, while attempting to make an arrest in a saloon, was set upon by Carl Schwenk, the proprietor. Furman ordered him to keep away. He did not heed the warning and the officer fired. The bullet entered Schwenk's temple, killing him instantly. A bystander was seriously wounded by stray shots from the officer's revolver. Furman was arrested.

TRIAL OF THE NEGROES.

A Government Witness Reveals a Plot to Kill and Also the Existence of a Species of Slavery.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The trial of the Navassa negroes was begun here yesterday morning. The most important witness to testify was William James, one of the employes on the island. He was a government witness and his testimony revealed a plot to kill, and also the existence of a deplorable species of slavery at Navassa. He testified that the negroes held a meeting on the night of Sept. 13, at which it was determined to kill the bosses. The one man they were anxious to kill more than any other was James Mahon. At the governor's yard next morning the men were marched in single file and asked if they were willing to work. James Phillips replied "Yes, if properly treated." Henry Jones, with pistol in hand, at the order of Dr. Smith, the acting superintendent, proceeded to take charge of Phillips. Phillips resisted and Smith fired a load of bird shot into Phillips' face. Most of the negroes then fled. About thirty of them, including witness, remained. The whites fled into the house and opened fire. The negroes stoned the house until 3 p. m. when they began throwing dynamite.

This made the whites surrender, the agreement being that if they gave up their arms they would not be injured. The murders took place afterward. Witness did not see Mahon shot. Mahon was very cruel. The men were overworked, put in stocks and triced up. Witness often heard the men crying out in agony while hanging by the hands. Most of them complained that the food was not fit to eat, and that some of them did not get enough. They were allowed salt pork and four pieces of hard-tack a day, and if they wanted more had to buy it. At the store extortionate prices were charged. For a 35-cent shirt they had to pay $2.50, and 5 cents a pound for flour. Court adjourned for the day.

STANLEY AT MPWAPWA.

Frequent Battles With Mahdists and Uniformly Victorious.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—A dispatch has been received from Capt. Wissman stating that Stanley arrived at Mpwapwa on Nov. 10.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes a dispatch from Capt. Wissman dated at Mpwapwa, Oct. 13, stating that four of Stanley's soldiers and one of Emin's men had arrived there. They report that they left Stanley at Neukmma on August 10th and traveled via Noembo and Mwerieweri, thence north to Ugogo, completing the journey in thirty-three days, including nine days spent in resting. Emin and Casati had with them 300 Soudanese soldiers and a large number of other people conveying a great quantity of ivory. Stanley was bringing with him 240 Zanzibaris and six lieutenants, Nelson, Jephson, Stairs, Park, Bonny and Williams. Barring unforeseen accident or delay, the expedition should reach Mpwapwa on Nov. 20. Both Emin and Stanley had had frequent battles with parties of Mahdists and were uniformly victorious. The English missionaries were protected by the Germans after the rout of Bushiri. Emin left two Egyptian officers behind to assume charge of the station.

WORKING TOGETHER.

Knights and Federationists Agree on the Eight-Hour Question.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21.—The session of the Knights of Labor was largely devoted to the question of education. It was decided to adopt the plan of distributing leaflets containing labor information as well as lecturing. Mr. Beckmeir was appointed to have general charge of all the co-operative work of the order.

The action taken by the general assembly on the eight-hour question shows that the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor are working in harmony. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, forwarded a letter to the convention in which he said that his men were opposed to a general strike, but would undertake one unless the manufacturers agreed to the reduction of labor hours.

The committee on the state of the order made its report on the question, and it was decided not to indorse any general strike. The committee, besides its report, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That we coincide with the last expressed views of the president of the American Federation of Labor, expressing the sentiments of that organization that no general strike should be inaugurated upon May 1, 1890, and that the movement should be confined to such trades as are in condition to put the plan in operation on May 1, 1890.

"Resolved, That we call upon the president of the American Federation of Labor to indicate the trade or trades organized within the folds of that society which is or are prepared to successfully inaugurate the eight-hour movement May 1, 1890, confident that the Knights of Labor will lend their moral support to the movement in favor of such trade or trades."

Action was recommended whereby farmers and workingmen will be able to borrow money from the government as easily as the national banks do. Convict labor was condemned.

Toledo received the highest vote as the next meeting place.

Birmingham, Eng., received a large vote, which is taken to indicate the increasing sentiment of internationality in the order.

The Knights of Labor in convention passed a resolution asking that days of national elections be made legal holidays with a penalty for employers violating the law.

In his closing address Mr. Powderly said the present conservative policy of the order had resulted in placing it in better condition than ever before. He asked that his salary be reduced from $5,000 to $2,500. This was refused.

The assembly then adjourned sine die.

Must be Bequeathed to the Propaganda.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Catholic News has received the following cablegram from Rome. The pope has ordered that the personal and real property of all cardinals, who die and leave no surviving relatives, be bequeathed to the propaganda. Those having relatives must make a generous provision in their wills for the same institution. These and all other funds devoted to the use of the propaganda will be invested in foreign countries. This last regulation is to prevent seizure of the papal revenues by the Italian government.

BASEBALL AND PRIZE RING

GLASSCOCK TURNS TAIL AND LEAVES THE BROTHERHOOD.

His Action Not Wholly Unexpected—The Chicago Brotherhood Holds a Secret Meeting—Saginaw and Grand Rapids Admitted to the International Association—The Australian Middle-Weight Knocks Out Denny Kelleher.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A special to The Herald from Indianapolis says: The mystery surrounding the conference between President Brush and Manager Glasscock has been cleared up, when it became definitely known that the latter had formally allied himself with the home club for the ensuing year and had taken a commission from Brush to visit all the league cities and endeavor to wean the players from their allegiance to the brotherhood. In the conference between the two, Brush secured a copy of the brotherhood contract, which Glasscock had unsigned in his pocket, and this is being used to show the weak points under which the players will labor should they adhere to the brotherhood. It is understood that Glasscock has a commission from the league mangers, secured through Brush's influence, to mingle with the brotherhood players and secretly induce as many of them as possible to abandon their contracts and sign with the league. Buck Ewing, of the New York club, is here and says frankly that he is here to prevent the Indianapolis players from deserting the brotherhood if possible. He has arranged for a conference of players which is expected to be held to-day. John Ward and Arthur Irwin will arrive here at 4 o'clock, and other brotherhood men, Ewing says, may be here.

Tuesday night Boyle and Ewing had a conference, but neither would say definitely what the result of it was. Ewing says some very harsh things about Glasscock. "Glasscock is a traitor," said he. "We are not disappointed, though, for we expected him to desert us. Still, we thought he might have known enough to remain with the brotherhood. He was one of the first men to object to the way the players were treated by the league, and when the brotherhood was first suggested, he was one of the first to indorse the movement. Now, he is the first man to turn traitor."

Brotherhood Meeting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—About fifteen brotherhood ball players assembled at the Tremont house. When the meeting broke up, at 9:30, Mark Baldwin denied that any formal meeting had been held, saying it was only a friendly gathering of some of the brotherhood men. About 10 o'clock Fred Pfeffer came into the hotel, having just arrived from the east. He showed the papers on which he had signed Del Darling, John Tener, Hugh Duffy and Charley Farrell. Johnny Ward is expected here to-day or Friday, and it is quite probable that another meeting will be held on his arrival.

Cleveland Signs a Good Player.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—The Cleveland League Baseball club has signed one of their best players of last year. His name is withheld, but he has been secured without doubt. He is the first man who has been secured for next year's team. Jack Glasscock was here and says frankly that he is with the league, as the brotherhood broke faith with him.

Baseball Briefs.

Canton is preparing to put a good Tri-State club in the field next season.

All the stock in the Pittsburg brotherhood club has been subscribed. But $3,500 of it is held outside of the city.

At a meeting of the International association M. B. Mills, of Detriot, was elected president. Saginaw and Grand Rapids were admitted to membership.

The series of games between the St. Louis and Boston clubs at Denver, Colo., closed with a tie game, the game being called on account of darkness. Score, 9 to 9 in the ninth inning.

Gilks seems to be on the fence. He says the Cleveland league people are very clever and he doesn't feel like deserting them unless he can be assured of a much better "snap" than the one he enjoyed last season.

A Masonic Order.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The grand Masonic lodge of Maryland adopted a resolution prohibiting all communication and intercourse with Masons of the Cerneau Rite, which is a part of the ritual of the Grand Orient of France. The order to the Maryland Masons sets forth that the grand orient denied the existence of a deity, while belief in God is one of the fundamental principles of Masonry. One of the leaders of the Cerneau Masons, Dr. F. J. S. Gorgas, of Baltimore, who is also a member of the Maryland grand lodge, was present and will abide by the decree.

Temporary Injunction Granted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Justice Patterson, in supreme court chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction against the Central Trust company, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad company, C. P. Huntington and others restraining them from issuing bonds and filing mortgages under the plan of reorganizing the Houston and Texas Railroad company. The suit is brought by bankers, who claim to own 74,000 shares of stock.

Diphtheria Raging.

LANCASTER, O., Nov. 20.—There are more than 100 cases of diphtheria in this city. All the public schools and Sunday schools have been ordered discontinued by the board of health, and every house is quarantined where the disease exists. About twenty children and several adults have died.

Fight in a Dining Room.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Jack Carney and Tom Murphy, 120-pound pugilists, fought for a stake in the dining room of a hotel near Paterson, N. J., this morning. Carney knocked Murphy out of time in the fourth round.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

VETERANS IN CONGRESS.

N. P. BANKS ON THE UPS AND DOWNS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Himself the Earliest of All the Present Members of Congress—The Record of Thirteen Years—How Death and the Fierceness of Conflict Mow Statesmen.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Congressman Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts active and genial notwithstanding his seventy-three years, was seated in the anteroom of the office of the secretary of the interior awaiting an audience with Mr. Noble. Near by was McKinley, of Ohio. The pair represented generations widely separated Beside the veteran Banks, who had been speaker, as McKinley aspires to be, the latter looked like a boy. On the wall over the desk of the private secretary hung a chart published thirteen years ago, and called "The Centennial Government." In this chart Mr. Banks evinced more than ordinary interest. He looked it over and over, rising first on tiptoe and then mounting a chair in his eagerness to scan all the names. It seemed to impress itself upon him as an old friend.

"Ah, McKinley," exclaimed the veteran statesman, "what a kaleidoscope of men, of human ambitions, of success and of disappointment this is. Here are the names of my friends of thirteen years ago. I believe that no more than 25 of the 375 senators and representatives of the centennial year are still in congress."

So the veteran Banks and the younger McKinley sat down to compare notes. Banks knew the old congress and McKinley the new one.

"Let us begin with Maine," they said. They found that of the seven members of congress from that state in the centennial year but two remain. Hale and Frye, who were then representatives, now sit as senators in place of Hannibal Hamlin and James G. Blaine, "two men who have made history, and are still making it," as Mr. Banks said. Of New Hampshire's five centennial statesmen but one remains. Probably the country at large has forgotten Senators Cragin and Wadleigh. Henry W Blair, then in the house, is now in the senate, and somewhat famous as the author of the Blair educational bill.

"Little Vermont is pretty constant," said Mr. Banks; "she is the only state in the Union which has here now the same senators who represented her in the centennial year. May my old friends Edmunds and Morrill be here thirteen years hence.

"That reminds me," added the ex-speaker, "that in talking about Massachusetts' representatives you should not forget me. I have the honor to be the member of the Fifty-first congress with earliest experience in national legislation. I was a member of the Thirty-third congress, which makes it just thirty-six years since I came down here a green, fresh statesman. Judge Kelley, the father of the house, did not come till the Thirty-seventh congress, or eight years later. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, first came to congress two years after I did, and Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, four years after. But their service has been continuous, while mine has not Only three Massachusetts members of the centennial congress are now here—Mr. Dawes, Mr. Hoar, who was then a representative, and myself."

Rhode Island has no survivors of the period of thirteen years. Both of her centennial senators, Henry B. Anthony and Gen. Burnside, are dead. Connecticut fares no better. Her senators were William W Eaton and William H. Barnum, the famous Democratic leader, who died a few months ago

Time has worked magic changes in New York. Thirteen years ago Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan represented the empire state in the senate. Both are dead. Fernando Wood, the next most conspicuous member of the delegation, is also dead. Samuel Sullivan Cox passed away but a few weeks ago. Strange that in thirteen years all of the thirty-five statesmen from that state should disappear from the congressional roster. Not one remains. A. S. Hewitt still lives, but in private life. William A. Wheeler, then a congressman, rose to the vice presidency and disappeared Thomas C. Platt was then the congressman from Tioga. Subsequently he entered the senate, resigned with Conkling, failed of re-election, disappeared from public view, and later on bobs up serenely a power in his party. Elbridge G. Lapham, then a representative, succeeded the great Conkling in the senate, served his term and disappeared while Conkling was yet living and famous.

Not one Jersey man survived the period that was composed of years to the unlucky number of thirteen. Of the nine men in the New Jersey delegation of the centennial year, but one, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, subsequently rose to higher distinction.

Pennsylvania, conservative and rock-ribbed, tenacious of her political views and favorites, presents a greater number of survivors from the centennial era than any other commonwealth. Though Simon Cameron, the Nestor, has disappeared forever, Samuel J. Randall, William D. Kelley and Charles O'Neill remain.

A remarkable instance, this, of long continued service of a great municipality. Kelley, Randall and O'Neill have together represented the city of Philadelphia in congress for a quarter of a century. Congressmen Mutchler and Maish are the other survivors in the Pennsylvania delegation.

Even little Delaware, in which the citizens had come to look upon the Bayards and the Saulsburys as life senators, has felt the influences of this period of change. Thirteen years ago Thomas Francis Bayard, the third of his family to occupy a seat in the senate, was one of the most active statesmen of the day. Now, after serving eight years more as senator and four as secretary of state, he is renewing his youth as a private citizen and bridegroom. The Saulsburys, too, have retired to private life.

Maryland had no representatives in '76 with enough vitality to span the thirteen year period, nor had Virginia. West Virginia shows but one survivor, C. J. Faulkner, then in the house, now in the senate. Henry E. Davis, who is building up a family wealth to rival that of the Vanderbilts, represented West Virginia in the senate thirteen years ago, as one of his sons-in-law will be likely to represent it thirteen years hence.

The two Carolinas possess but one member of congress whose service spans the centennial and the present year. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is the veteran Of Georgia's great delegation of '76, but a single survivor (Congressman Blount) remains. Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin H. Hill are dead. Gen. John B. Gordon is a private citizen. Senator Norwood of '76 became Congressman Norwood of '86, and is now out of public life.

Florida has no survivor. Her best known senator of the centennial year, Charles W. Jones, is now a poor outcast, half demented. Only William Henry Forney, of the Alabama delegation to the present congress, was in the congress of the centennial year. George E. Spencer, now a clerk in one of the government departments in Washington, was a senator from Alabama in '76.

Mississippi has but one survivor, the gallant Gen. Hooker. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, a congressman in '76, is now on the supreme bench: Blanche K. Bruce, a senator, is a lawyer in Washington, and John R. Lynch, who was born a slave and became a lawmaker in the centennial year, is now an official of the United States treasury. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, was in the house from that state thirteen years ago, but none of his early colleagues remain in the Capitol with him.

In 1876 Texas was represented in the senate by one Republican and one Democrat—Hamilton and Maxey Both have disappeared. John H. Reagan was then a representative. He is now a senator. Roger Q Mills, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, has been in congress since 1872, and David B. Culberson, the best constitutional lawyer in the south, since 1874. Arkansas' senators and representatives of '76, among whom were Powell Clayton and Stephen W. Dorsey, are known no more in the halls of legislation.

Senator Cockrell and Congressman Bland, the father of the silver dollar, are Missouri's only survivors. Congressman Whitthorne is alone among the representatives of Tennessee who was there thirteen years ago, as Joseph C. Blackburn, then congressman, now senator, is the only survivor in Kentucky.

Time's record in Ohio is like a romance But two of the members of the delegation of the centennial year are still in public life—John Sherman, then, as now, a senator, and Henry B. Payne, then a member of the house and now in the senate Allen G. Thurman, then Mr. Sherman's colleague, has lived to become the patriarch of his party. William Lawrence won national fame as the watchdog of the treasury Frank Hurd became a noted orator, and was then pressed back and beaten in the race for place Charles Foster, afterward governor, has twice or thrice had the senatorial cup dashed from his lips. James A. Garfield, a congressman thirteen years ago, then senator, president, martyr What changes in a time so short!

Veteran Banks looks in vain for the face of Senator Oliver P. Morton. It seems a long time since O. P. Morton was a Republican leader, and yet here is Joseph McDonald, "Old Saddlebags," an older man than Morton, and Morton's Democratic colleague in 1876, looking forward to the possibility of a presidential nomination in 1892, after spending a decade in private life. Queer tricks time plays in this merry-go-round of politics! Indiana's only survivor of the centennial congressional delegation is William S. Holman, the objector. In 1876 an Indianan, now pretty well known throughout the country, Benjamin Harrison, had held no important public office.

Michigan's present senators and congressmen have all come to the front in the last ten years. The leader of Illinois' centennial delegation was John A. Logan, then in his prime. With him in the senate was Richard Oglesby, then an old man. Only the latter still lives, but in retirement Cannon, Henderson and Springer are the three congressmen from Illinois who have remained steadily at their posts. Scott will now make his reappearance after several years of retirement. Morrison, Stevenson and Sparks were famous members of Illinois' delegation in 1876 Only Morrison is in the government service How time mows them down!

Wisconsin's congressmen are all of recent growth. The only member of her centennial representation who has survived the slings and arrows of remorseless time is Jeremiah M. Rusk, then the member from Buffalo.

In 1876 William Windom was in the senate from Minnesota. After leaving congress he served as secretary of the treasury, and then retired to private life, as he supposed, forever. He is again secretary of the treasury, made such without an effort on his part, while half a dozen men were running their legs off for the honor Time brings back as well as adversity

Only Senator Allison remains of Iowa's centennial statesmen, only Ingalls of Kansas' deputation, and only Teller of Colorado's first representation. Jones of Nevada and Mitchell of Oregon are the only survivors of the Pacific coast.

"So you see, McKinley," said Mr. Banks, on counting up the result of his careful examination of the centennial chart, "my guess was not far wrong. Less than forty of the 375 senators and representatives whose names appear on this chart are in congress today. In a dozen years death and the fierceness of the struggle for political honors have swept away nine men out of ten. McKinley, where shall you and I be a dozen years hence?"

WALTER WELLMAN.

SERVANTS IN ENGLAND.

MRS. MOSES P. HANDY WRITES ON AN INTERESTING TOPIC.

The Average English Cook—Her Good and Bad Points—The Tolls Which English Servants Exact—Social Status Determined by the Servants.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14. — English housekeepers, in that method which is the soul of management, are far and away ahead of their American sisters. An Englishwoman, as a rule, when she has any accounts to keep, keeps them with an exactness which is, or ought to be, an example to the rest of the world. The questions which an English cook in search of a place asks about dripping, broken bits, cold victuals and the like, are apt to be Hebrew to the American; indeed, English servants have come to understand this, and demand perquisites and privileges from American mistresses which they would never think of asking of an English one. If you have been well coached by your English friends, and stand up for your rights, your servants will have much greater respect for you than if you give into them. If you are wise, however, you will not engage an English cook.

Good cooking is not an English talent, though the Briton is firmly persuaded that of all nations of the earth his own is the only one which understands the first principles of gastronomy. To a French or American palate all English dishes, excepting curry, which, by the way, is an importation from India, are nearly tasteless, and it is safe to add salt to any dish of meat or vegetables served you at an English table. The best restaurants in London, from a foreign standpoint, are the Italian; indeed, it was a great day for the English when the Italians, who in the first place taught the French to cook, came over to open eating houses in London. There are several such, if you know where to find them, where you can get a good dinner a la carte at an even lower price than you would pay in America; where, too, the service is good and the napery clean.

If you do get an English cook, try to have a "blue ribbon," not a cordon bleu that is, but a member of the temperance band, who will drink nothing stronger than tea or ginger ale. The first caution given you on arriving in London is to drink anything rather than water; and the people, in this respect, carefully practice what they preach. Every servant, man or maid, expects an allowance of beer, or its equivalent in money, and drunkenness is the national vice. The fundamental point to be ascertained in the character of your cook is, is she sober? Else, some day, when you have a dinner party on hand, she will absorb the wine intended for the sauces, and be found dead drunk on the kitchen floor while your guests wait in vain for their dinner.

It is rather comforting to find that after all English servants are good and bad, just like ours. If, however, you get a good one, you have a treasure; a well trained English servant is a bit of perfection. Good or bad, whatever their virtues or failings, they know their place and their respect for you is in exact ratio as you keep them in it. No English mistress ever permits a servant to sit down in her presence under any circumstances, and if you care for the good opinion of your lodging house keeper you will never condescend to offer her a chair

The chief way in which English servants rob their employers is in the tolls which they exact from tradesmen. In great houses where the upper servants order the various supplies, they have, or are supposed to have, control of the patronage of the household, and in order to keep the custom and gain their good will, each tradesman gives his especial patron a rebate on the amount of his bill Thus the butler fees the cook, the grocer stands in with the steward, the dealer in hay and corn makes a present to the coachman, and so on through the whole establishment. Naturally, the tax so paid is added to the original amount of the bill, and thus in the end comes out of the master's pocket.

Ouida's sketch of the American born duchess, who, by ordering all supplies in person and auditing all accounts, saved her noble lord from penury and recouped his bank account, is scarcely so much of an exaggeration as it seems, and has been paralleled in some degree by more than one prudent woman in late years.

Wages are considerably smaller with us. Ten shillings a week is the price of a plain cook (a French man cook will charge £2), from £50 to £70 a year that of a good housemaid, and for twenty shillings you may command the services of an accomplished valet. One of the best waiters in a Regent street restaurant told me that he received no wages, and was required to pay for his meals; lodging being furnished him, he was expected to find his compensation in the tips of his customers, and on London, except from an American, tourpence is fully an average tip

People change servants much less often than with us, for there is nothing which a good servant so dreads as a "short character," anything under a year being considered as prima facie evidence against the person who has been unable to keep a place longer. The servants in a household have a pretty good index to the social status of the household, and for this reason society climbers, who abound in England, as elsewhere, spare no pains to secure servants who have lived with great people, and are charmed with the name of a ladies' maid from the Countess of Commonstairs, or a footman who can tell how things are managed in the ducal mansion of Pinnacles. The number of servants and retainers employed in great families is something to marvel at—a reminiscence of the feudal period.

We were talking of the four rich dukes, and somebody mentioned the exact amount of the income of the Duke of Westminster. "My!" exclaimed an unsophisticated American, "what on earth does he do with it?" The answer came from a family connection of the duke and was made with crushing dignity: "If you had three hundred gardeners to pay every month, I fancy you wouldn't find it any more than you needed!"

"Three hundred gardeners!" ejaculated the American, and then subsided into silence.

There is nothing in London answering to the American boarding house. If you dislike hotels and do not care to take a whole house and go regularly to housekeeping, you go into lodgings by the week. The drawing room floor, up one flight of stairs, is regarded as the best in the house. The rent varies with the location and the time of year, rents during the season from the first of May to the middle of July being, in fashionable neighborhoods, three times as much, and in others twice as much, as during the rest of the year. The sum named as the price of the suite is the rent alone; everything else will be extra—service, fires, lights, linen, baths, blacking boots and of course all meals.

You will be expected to take breakfast in the house; your other meals you can have there or get outside, as you prefer. One and sixpence is the usual charge for a plain breakfast, i. e., bread and butter (if you are wise, you will insist upon French bread, for the home made is detestable), tea or coffee if you order it, and two boiled eggs. You may order anything you like in addition, on condition of paying for it. When the charge is two shillings, jam will be added to the bill of fare. Jam is one of the national dishes. The English breakfast is a thorn in the flesh to the American visiting London. "If I had my way," said a distinguished American, who had suffered many things because of English cookery, "if I had my way, I would change the British coat of arms. The lion and the unicorn should be a cow and a sheep, and Britannia should be represented as a dirty servant girl holding a pot of jam."

The critics who objected to the free and easy method of serving breakfast in one of Mrs. Langtry's plays (as though Mrs. Langtry were not familiar with the usages of English society) made a dire mistake. The presence of a waiter in the breakfast room is not considered obligatory. The bell is there, and the man or maid comes at call, but it is quite en regle for the guests to wait upon themselves and to hop up and run to the side table for the cold meats set out there; a very convenient custom, as breakfast goes on for an hour or more and guests come down when it suits their pleasure.

Luncheon is usually an informal meal, with cold meat, jam, bread and butter, cake and tea This is served at about 1 o'clock.

Five o'clock tea is an English institution. Not only English women but English men feel a craving for their cup of tea at that hour, and a leading London actor told the writer that in America he always felt homesick at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and had "a yearning for some good Christian to take me in and do for me to the extent of a cup of tea."

Any one who drops in at that hour expects, as a matter of course, to be offered a cup; and besides, every English lady has her "day," when, after 3 p. m., she may always be found in her drawing room, a low table, which just reaches comfortably to her elbow, at her side This is daintily spread with an embroidered cloth, and holds tea, with the addition of chocolate and two or three kinds of cake, and bread and butter cut thin as wafers There is a good deal of pride taken in this fairy like bread and butter, and Punch has celebrated it more than once.

Perhaps the best apropos is of a little girl, whose mother took her to drink tea with two very particular old ladies. Mabel behaved beautifully, and the proud mother was listening delightedly to the praises bestowed upon her by the old ladies, when, horror of horrors! Mabel was discovered in the act of pocketing a slice of bread and butter. "Oh, Mabel!" gasped the mortified mamma, "how could you? I beg you will excuse her, dear Miss Smythe; really, I never knew her to be greedy before." "I am not greedy now," responded Mabel with dignity; "I don't take things to eat, but I thought I might have just one slice of this beautiful bread and butter to take home as a pattern for nurse." And, strange to say, the nice old ladies did not seem to be very much shocked after all. The tea is scalding hot, so hot that you are apt to wonder whether it is not taken from the fire at the very instant that the doorbell rings. It is deliciously fragrant, such tea as we never have in America

The English have a theory that a long sea voyage destroys the flavor of tea, no matter how carefully it may be packed for transportation When you praise their tea they say: "You should taste the tea in Russia." Following out this theory, the choicest teas are brought overland through Russia from China, and only cross the English channel on a fast steamer. They say, also, that Americans have no idea how to make tea. "I am going to Mrs. ——'s, and I shall have to drink her tea," said an Englishwoman plaintively "It is said to be pekoe-worm" Do you never get that really hot in America? The tea we never here hardly ever do" [illegible] barbarians to drink [illegible], they look upon ice water as a [illegible]

Dinner is the great [illegible] of the day when the cares of business are dismissed, and your Englishman resigns himself to enjoyment in the serious manner in which he is used to enjoy himself. He always dresses for his dinner, and regards the American who wears a dressing gown and slippers to dinner with his wife and children as a Goth and outside barbarian

MRS. M. P. HANDY

The Novel as She Is Read.

Minnie—How do you like that book I lent you, Julia?

Julia—Well, I've only just begun it, but I've read the last two chapters and had a peep into the middle, and it seems most interesting.

Minnie—It's a delightful book, I assure you. You'll have a good cry, I know, before you get as far as the first chapter—at least I did.—Pick-Me-Up.

FOR washing the hair, only the very best of soap and pure water should be used. The average soap contains too much free alkali, which draws the natural oil from the hair and scalp, and leaves the former harsh and lustreless, while it roughens the latter, causing scurf or dandruff. The purity and mildness of the IVORY SOAP gives it pre-eminence for cleaning the hair and scalp. It contains no free alkali, so its use insures a clean and healthy head of hair of the lustre and softness of silk.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimonial we ever had.—"James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable."—Trade paper.

MADE ALSO IN BUTTON & CONGRESS
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.
JAMES MEANS' SEAMLESS $3 SHOE
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS
MADE ALSO IN LACE & BUTTON
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
JAMES MEANS QUARTER EAGLE BOOT FOR FARMERS.
$2.50

JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES
Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How your boy does wear out his shoes!

James Means' $2 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS'
QUARTER EAGLE BOOT
A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent;
10 Cents make one Dime;
10 Dimes make one Dollar;
10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

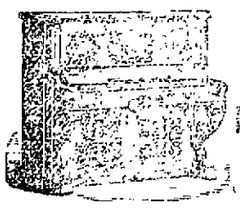
Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post-office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, $2.50. Send money by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same day we receive it. Take great care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him, we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or any country store keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.



A. T. HARMAN,
—DEALER IN—
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
NO. 2 EAST MAIN STREET, Massillon, O.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUT YOU
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WHERE THE GRAIN GOES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE MASON.

Receipts from All Sources During the Year, $130,894,431—20,999,060 Bushels of Grain Used in the Production of Spirits. 87,887,456 Gallons of Spirits Produced. 102,640,082 Gallons of Spirits Now in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason, covering the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was made public to-day. The report shows that the internal revenue receipts from all sources during the year were $130,894,434, or $5,894,434 more than the estimate in the last annual report from the bureau, and it is estimated that receipts during the current fiscal year will reach $136,000,000.

The revenue from spirits during the past fiscal year aggregated $74,312,206, an increase of $5,008,020 over the preceding year; from fermented liquors, $23,723,855, or $569,616 more than during the preceding year; from tobacco, in its various forms, $31,866,850, an increase of $1,201,428 over the preceding year; from oleomargarine, $804,247, against $864,159 during the preceding year; and from miscellaneous sources, $197,284, or $72,825 less than during the preceding year.

The percentage of the cost of collecting this revenue was a fraction less than 3 2-10 per cent., which is exactly the same as the percentage of cost for the preceding fiscal year.

The report embraces the following statistics relating to the production of spirits throughout the country: The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the fiscal year was 1,440, of which number 1,267 were operated, an increase during the year of 140 in the number of registered and of 238 in the number of operated. The larger increase both in the number registered and in the number operated occurred in the class of distilleries having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits, there having been an increase of 142 in the number of distilleries of this class registered and of 170 in the number operated.

In the class of larger distilleries there was a decrease of 2 in the number registered, but there was an increase of 68 in the number operated. There were 3,126 fruit distilleries registered and 3,072 operated, an increase of 442 in the number registered and of 465 in the number operated during the fiscal year. The total number of grain, molasses and fruit distilleries registered and operated during the year are 4,576 and 4,348, respectively.

Amount of Grain Used.

Twenty million nine hundred and ninety thousand and nine hundred bushels of grain were used in the production of spirits during the year, an increase of 4,868,415 bushels over the amount used in the preceding year, and 285,569 bushels less than the average for the last 10 years.

Eighty-seven million eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-six gallons of spirits were produced from grain during the year, an increase of 19,469,296 gallons over the production of the preceding year, and 4,161,150 gallons more than the average production for the last 10 years.

The following figures show the stock on hand, production and movement of distilled spirits during the past year: Actually in ware houses at beginning of fiscal year, 61,033,015 gallons; produced during fiscal year, 89,458,310 gallons; total, 150,391,538 gallons. Withdrawn tax paid during fiscal year, 875,991,735; withdrawn for exportation, 2,590,235 gallons; withdrawn for scientific purposes, destroyed by fire, loss by leakage, etc., 3,387,488 gallons; total, 81,879,458 gallons; remaining in ware house at end of fiscal year, 68,512,070 gallons.

Distilled Spirits in the United States.

The commissioner estimates the quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may have been in customs bonded warehouses on Oct. 1, this year, at 102,640,982 gallons, this quantity being distributed as follows: In distillery and special bonded warehouses, 62,674,300 gallons; in hands of wholesale liquor dealers, 15,255,882 gallons; in hands of retail liquor dealers, 24,820,900 gallons. During the year 466 illicit stills were seized and 236 persons connected with them were arrested.

The report furnishes the following statistics relating to the production of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes during the year: Total production of tobacco and snuff for the year, 235,147,279 pounds, an increase of 12,280,450 pounds over the preceding fiscal year; production of cigars and cheroots, 3,865,084,965; of cigarettes, 2,398,195,110, or a total product of cigars, cheroots and cigarettes amounting to 6,267,280,075 in number, against 5,589,655,175 during the preceding year. A statement is included in the commissioner's report showing the number of cigars and cigarettes manufactured in the different states during the calendar year 1888, from which it appears that New York leads the list both as a cigar and cigarette manufacturing state, having produced that year 1,108,404,661 cigars and 906,998,789 cigarettes. Pennsylvania comes second as a cigar manufacturing state, having produced 944,711,608 cigars, but only 19,100 cigarettes.

Ohio Third in Cigar Manufacture.

Ohio stands third in cigar manufacture, having produced 294,871,159. North Carolina stands a second in cigarette manufacture, having produced 564,542,050; Virginia fourth, 530,842,000, and Maryland fifth, 143,647,140.

Commissioner Mason recommends legislation which will remove the opportunity for evading the law taxing fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits. As a matter of convenience, he says: In the computation and collection of the tax, provision was made for taxing only even gallons, the fractions either being dropped or treated as a whole gallon, as above stated. This was done, doubtless, upon the consideration also that the sum of the fractions dropped and that of the fractions added to make a full gallon would, on an average, be nearly or quite the same, and so neither gain nor loss would result from this method, either to the taxpayer or to the government. It has not, however, so happened. The distiller is quite at liberty to use packages of any size not below 10 gallons capacity which he may choose, and to draw off his spirits at any rate or strength of proof which may suit his purpose. It is, therefore, perfectly feasible for him to so fill his packages as to constantly contain a large and often the largest possible untaxed fraction, a taxable fraction occurring only by some mischance. This course has been pursued for many years with great success, especially by the large distillers who are producers of

Alcohols and Pure Spirits.

and do not keep their product for any considerable length of time in distillery ware house. Spirits of the kinds which commonly lie in ware house for long periods change both in volume and in proof, owing to natural causes, so that upon withdrawal from the ware house the fractions occur naturally, above or below the half, in accordance with the expectations of the statue. But the larger portion of the spirit product of country is usually of the kinds not requiring to lie in bond, and in respect of which the portion of a gallon untaxed is a constant and never omitted gain to the producers. The advantage derived in this way and in the ordinary course of business, not being sufficient to satisfy many distillers, it is sought to be increased by ware housing their spirits in half barrels and smaller packages, instead of in barrels, the fraction of a proof gallon gained being thus doubled, or even quadrupled. The annual loss to the revenue arising from this adroit withholding of a portion of the taxed article from the operation of the law cannot, Commissioner Mason says, be accurately stated. But aside from these packages whose fractions, taxed and untaxed, may in the aggregate equal each other, it is believed to be a fair estimate that a half million additional packages contain each a large portion of a gallon of spirits which escapes tax. No cessation of the practice described is to be looked for under the law as it now stands. It is not to be expected that the producer will voluntarily pay a portion of the tax which it is open to him to escape.

DESTITUTION IN DAKOTA.

Farms Mortgaged to Death and the Country in the Hands of Sharks.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—Hon. W. P. Murray has just returned from Devil's Lake, N. D., for the St. Paul chamber of commerce, where he made a personal investigation of the reports of destitution and suffering among the farmers. He says the situation has not been overdrawn, and there is great want and suffering and need for immediate relief. There is not a farm that has not been mortgaged to death. The country is in the hands of money, elevator and machine sharks, whose depredations are a hundred times worse than a drought. A great mistake has been made in the false inducements held out to settlers, and immigrants have been deceived into locating in a new country without the necessary means to start in life and tide them over a bad season.

The Public the Sufferers.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The prediction made a week ago that the bakers, under the potent leadership of John Burns, would obtain the concessions which they demanded from their employers, has been fulfilled, and thousands of journeymen bakers are congratulating themselves upon a marked improvement in their condition. The boss bakers are trying to shift the cost of the concessions upon the general public by raising the price of bread a half-penny per loaf. The consumers vigorously object to paying more than the accustomed price, and it is claimed by large buyers who have looked into the matter that a half-penny actually covers the entire cost of making a loaf of bread, and is, therefore, much more than would suffice to recoup the boss baker for the additional expense to which he is subjected by reason of the increased wages of the employes. It is probable that the opposition of the public and the natural effect of competition will soon bring about a reduction in the price of the "staff of life" to the old figure.

Freight Train Collision

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—At 4 o'clock Friday morning two freight trains collided a mile from Manassas Junction, on the Chesapeake and Ohio road. They came together in a valley after each had passed down a sharp declivity at full speed. The terrific force of the meeting of the two engines can best be judged when it is stated that they were driven into each other six feet. The trains were completely wrecked, and fifty sheep were killed. Both engineers saved their lives by jumping, while one of the firemen, James Murphy, and a brakeman, William Estes, were instantly killed. The accident was caused by misinterpretation of orders.

Victory for the Packing Houses.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 18.—Judge Pierce, of this county, rendered a decision Saturday declaring the city ordinance which provided that all fresh meat sold in Leavenworth must be inspected on the hoof within the city limits, before the animal is slaughtered, unconstitutional. The ordinance was passed about a year ago, and had the effect of preventing outside packing houses from supplying the market with fresh meat. The decision is considered a big victory for the packing houses over the local butchers, who labored for a long time to get the ordinance passed.

A Drawing Card.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The announcement that Emma Juch, the prima donna, was to sing at the Church of the Covenant Sunday morning drew a congregation even larger than the president attracts to the church edifice every Sunday morning. Every pew was filled, and seats were placed in the aisles. The president and Mrs. Harrison were present. Miss Juch sang "Gunod's Ave Maria" during the services.

A Surplus of $25,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The accounts of the managers of the recent dockmen's strike have just been audited, and show a surplus of 525,000, which will be disposed of according to the wishes of the donors, as nearly as these can be ascertained. The total receipts were $240,000, of which $155,000 came from Australia. Only $20,000 was contributed by British unions.

Deny That There is a Coalition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Globe says: The Alton officials who are in the city emphatically deny all the published accounts of a coalition between the Alton and Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific. They assert that there is absolutely no truth in the rumors, and that as far as they know there is no likelihood that such a combination will be formed.

Telegrams of Congratulation.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Signor Verdi has received telegrams of congratulation from King Humbert, Prime Minister Crispi and leading officials and citizens all over Italy on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his first opera.

MILLIONS IN STEEL.

DETAILS OF THE BARBED WIRE CONSOLIDATION.

An Illinois Charter Secured and a Capital of $12,000,000—It is Not a Trust in the General Meaning of the Word, but a Partnership Among the Different Barbed Wire Making Concerns—Names of the Men in It.

JOLIET, Ills., Nov. 18.—The details of the consolidation of all the barbed wire mills are about completed. The Federal Steel company has an Illinois charter and a capital of $12,000,000. It is said the plan of organization is not a trust in the general meaning of the term, being simply a partnership among the different barbed wire making concerns on something like the plan of the Illinois Steel combine. The principal office of the new concern will be in Chicago, with branches in Pittsburg, Cleveland, New York, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco, New Orleans and St. Louis. The plan is to buy up all the plants now manufacturing plain wire, barbed wire and wire nails, fixing the price at a fair cash value and giving the owners the option of disposing of their property for stock in the new organization. As regards the rod and billet mills, where the new company have been unable to make a purchase, they have made arrangements to buy the products on contract at a certain price above the cost of pig iron. By this plan the company virtually has control of this industry also. All of Washburn, Moen & Co.'s licenses will doubtless come into possession of the new organization. It is understood that the Federal Steel company will take charge of the different plants on Jan. 1.

Details of the Barbed Wire Consolidation.

How the Scheme is to be Arranged.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—It is somewhat difficult to obtain the inside details and plans for the organization of the Federal Steel company. Later details have made public something of the minor details of the consolidation. The nominal capital stock will be $12,000,000. Of this $6,000,000 will represent the value of the real estate, buildings, machinery and good will of the absorbed companies. From $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 will represent the cash paid in by investors.

It is believed that enough stock in the new company will be issued before the Chicago meeting this week, so that the corporation can be formally organized and the directors elected. The directory will consist of nine persons, and a slate has been arranged, it is said, which will go through without opposition. The gentlemen who will, in all probability, be chosen to administer the affairs of the company are Stewart H. Chisholm and Thomas Jopling, of this city; J. W. Gates, of St. Louis; George S. Douglas, of New York; George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg; George C. Baker, of Des Moines; Mr. Eatonbon, of St. Louis; the president of the Salem Wire company, of Salem, O., and a representative of one of the three large barbed wire factories of Joliet, Ills. Mr. Gates will be elected president.

A Peculiar Shooting Affray.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 18.—At 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Collins, wife of E. A. Collins, was awakened by the report of a pistol shot, followed by a groan from her husband. She struck a match and discovered her husband dead in bed with a bllet through his head. Mrs. Collins' screams aroused her two sons and married daughter. They found the door of the apartment open, and a rear door of the house standing ajar. There was no trace of the murderer or his weapon. Mr. Collins, who was very wealthy, drew a large sum of money out of the bank yesterday to pay some bills. None of the money was taken. There has been a great deal of trouble in the family, and some sensational developments are expected at the inquest.

A Cleveland Merchant Missing.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—It is believed that R. S. Barrett, a piano merchant of this city, doing business at No. 8 Euclid avenue, has fled to Canada. Officers are looking for him. Recently an attachment was issued against him for $2,000 and soon after he absented himself. His debts are found to amount to $70,000. Of this amount the Hallet and Davis Piano company has a claim of $30,000; the Emerson Piano company, $8,000, and the Euclid Avenue National bank, of this city, $12,000. Barrett occupied a fine residence on one of the fashionable streets of the city, was a leader in his church and a Sunday school teacher.

Frozen to Death.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 18.—On Thursday night Margaret, the wife of Patrick Cannon, of this city, while on a spree, procured a bottle of whisky and wandered into the mountains back of the town. Yesterday morning her body was found in the woods. She had disrobed, thinking she was at home, and had frozen to death. Persons living a short distance from where the body was found had heard her moans, but were unable to locate them.

Discovered Another Comet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, discovered, on Saturday evening, a suspected telescopic comet which, last night, he verified by motion. It is in field with XI Pegasi, right ascension 22 hours, 42 minutes, 25 seconds; declination north, 11 degrees, 59 minutes. It is very faint, without nucleus or tail, and has a slow motion northeast. This makes six comets now visible.

Oil Cars Burned.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 18.—Two sections of an Empire line freight train collided Saturday night on the Northern Central railroad at Middletown ferry, smashing five cars of each section and the engine of the rear section. Four cars took fire and were burned. E. W. Lache, of Baltimore, brakeman of the forward section, was killed and the engineer of the rear section was seriously injured.

A Contractor Missing.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—A special to the Globe from Portland, Me., says that Fred. L. Andrews, of Biddeford, who has a contract for government work at various harbors in New England, has been missing for some time. He had completed one-fourth of his work, and drawn $12,500 from the government. He owes $8,000 to employes.

Two cases of yellow fever have developed at Key West, Fla.

A PLEA FOR HIGH LICENSE.

Cardinal Gibbons Presides at a Public Meeting in Baltimore on the Liquor Question.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—An immense mass meeting under the auspices of the Catholics was held at the Academy of Music last night, with the purpose of advancing the high license movement. The meeting was presided over by Cardinal Gibbons, and upon the stage were Archbishops Ireland, of St. Paul; Elder, of Cincinnati; Virtue, of England; Monsignor McColgan and a large number of priests. In opening the meeting Cardinal Gibbons said: "I appear before you not only as a churchman, but as a fellow-citizen, anxious for the welfare of my native city. Whatever contributes to the moral growth of Baltimore and the happiness of its people will always have my most hearty approval, and I believe the cause we are here to advocate will enhance our welfare. It will be the means of bettering the condition of the poorer people and laborers. The movement we are striving for is for the laboring man's benefit, and it must and shall be successful."

Speeches were made by Rev. James Nugent, of England, and Rev. Dr. Cleary, of Wisconsin; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Bishop Keane. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Catholic clergy and laity of Baltimore, recognizing the gigantic evils of intemperance, imperiling the interists and well being of the state and society, and casting about for means which will diminish the evil and pave the way to a complete moral restoration, believe they see this remedy in high license.

If they have been backward in uniting in the efforts of many of their distinguished fellow-citizens in the holy cause, it was not from ignorance of the great danger nor lack of heartfelt interest to avert it, but solely from their inability to compromise the sacred interests of truth by accepting certain positions, which were some times found to be the concomitants of such movements under non-Catholic auspices.

It is resolved that high license is the only feasible and hopeful means of exterminating the deluge of vices and crimes of which drunkenness is the fruitful source. The license should be put so high as to make it practically prohibitory as regards the multitude of low saloons. Certain restrictions should be enacted as to the time and place of sale. The number of saloons in any one radius should be limited by statute and should not be allowed near churches or schools. License should be given only to persons of tried character.

HER TONGUE OILED.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons Talks About Her Dead Husband in a Lurid Address.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons entertained the members of the Arbeiter Bund, who gathered in Turner hall Sunday afternoon, with a very lurid address. She abused the police in terms that have become familiar from frequent repetition, referred to the red flag as the only banner that would lead to freedom, and ventured into the realm of theology as she spoke of her dead husband and child. "Do you suppose they kissed each other in the beautifully described hereafter?" she said. "Bah! don't be deceived. Social Christians will tell you such things. What we want are homes in this world, and let God, Christ and all religious functionaries take care of themselves. This is the teaching of Anarchy, and as such it will live. The principles of anarchy will prevail, even though it takes blood to make them supreme."

Mrs. Parsons was followed by Moritz Schiltz, of New York, who spoke in German. His talk was semi-political in its character. He said the world at large under-estimated the number of Anarchists by half, and all they needed to secure certain success was united action.

Germans at a Discount.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—English newspapers find in the recent grant of a royal charter to the new South African company a subject for earnest congratulation. The Germans being now at a discount in Africa, the English promoters and well wishers of the new enterprise see no reason why there may not be in Africa the establishment of a great English empire like that founded in India by the famous prototype of this new company. If the enterprise succeeds the great subtropical region which lies between the transvaal and the great lakes will not be Dutch, nor German, nor Portuguese, but English. British capital and British colonization will have another great area of extension, and no more large native population will come beneath British rule. It will be a new East India company, exploiting a territory not inferior in resources to old India.

Sermon on Prison Reform.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—At the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald delivered an eloquent sermon on the subject of prison reform, advancing the claims of Christianity and the Bible to a prominent place in the solution of the question. A large audience was present, including all members of the convention. In the evening short talks on the religious aspects of the movement were delivered by the following delegates: Dr. Wines, of Indianapolis, secretary; Col. Gardiner Tufts, superintendent Massachusetts Reformatory school, Boston; Gen. Rouliff Brinkerhoff, president Ohio Board of State Charities, Mansfield, and Lewis K. Hinkhorn, general agent of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid society, of Baltimore.

Prosperous Cotton Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 18.—The prosperity of the cotton mills of this city during the past year is unprecedented. Dividends of thirty-three corporations, representing $18,588,000 capital, amount to $1,950,700, or 9 97-100 per cent. Dividends in 1888 amounted to 9.85 per cent. The dividends represent but a small part of the earnings. In nearly every mill large amounts have been paid for machinery and extensive improvements, large debts canceled or diminished, and large sums charged to depreciation. Prices of print cloths are satisfactory, and no labor troubles for the ensuing year are expected.

Died from His Injuries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—George Ginther, the young man who, last Tuesday night, was stabbed while endeavoring to quell a riot among four Polish boys, died from his injuries to-day. Martin Schmeigel, who is suspected of having done the stabbing, is under arrest.

Sam Small Addresses a Big Audience.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—Sam Small addressed an audience of 5,000 men here Sunday, the tent being unable to contain all who sought admission. He spoke at night to an equally large gathering, people coming from adjacent towns to hear him.

JOHN M'BRIDE

DOES NOT CARE FOR THE MINE INSPECTORSHIP.

He Refused It Once, and He Does Not Want It Now. Nothing He Cares for at Columbus, Except the Office of Labor Statistician.

It is very easy to take things for granted, and the public mind, having settled John McBride in the chief mine inspector's office, has regarded his fate with the coming state administration as settled.

Mr. McBride himself, however, declines the friendly offices by which he is already fixed in a position he does not desire. In a conversation upon this subject he distinctly stated that the mine inspectorship had been offered to him by Gov. Hoadly and had been refused, and it was no more allaring to him now than it was then. Continuing his talk, Mr McBride further said that there was but one office within the gift of the governor of Ohio that he would care to accept, and that, the appointment as commissioner of labor statistics.

Mr. McBride was a candidate for the position of national statistician under the late administration, but failed to get it, although his endorsements from Ohio were of the highest character. Nobody doubts that he would fill a similar state office as well and better than anybody Mr. Campbell could select.

As to the mine inspectorship, with Mr. McBride out of the way, the two in the lead seem to be ex-Inspector Bancroft, and W. A. Davis, of Sherrodsville. Mr Davis says that he cannot really afford to take the office, but it is surmised that if Mr. Campbell should urge him to drop into the place that pays $2,000 a year, with five assistants and a clerk to appoint, he might be induced to change his mind. Mr. Davis is the same who was at one time expected to run for state senator, in the place of Mr. Howells. Mr. Bancroft made an excellent record as chief inspector, and that ought to be in his favor.

A leading Democratic local politician discussing this question, said the incoming Legislature would in all probability revise the statutes so that the Republican district inspectors, some of whom have more than a year yet to serve, would be legislated out of office. Their term is two years under the present law.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant will shortly visit her son Jesse in California.

The Berlin Post positively denies that the Emperor William will visit Spain.

Rochester, Pa., has voted in favor of Chicago as the proper place to hold the big fair.

Barnum has taken all London by storm, and standing room only is hung up daily.

The Brazilian legation in London is still without official information concerning the situation in Rio De Janeiro.

Robert Bailey a Philadelphia grocer, hung himself in his cellar on Saturday. He was despondent because of business losses.

Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell is in very straightened circumstances and has been compelled to ask assistance from her friends.

Dr. J. L. Baker, a prominent dentist of West Chester, Pa., hanged himself in his stable on Saturday. He was troubled with insomnia.

The California Athletic club wants Farrell, the Pittsburg pugilist, to fight La Blanche in California. They will offer a good purse.

Horace J. Smith offers the government $100,000 a year for the privilege of printing an advertisement on the back of the postage stamps.

Two hundred whales have lately been captured in the vicinity of the Orkney islands, from which locality it had been feared whales were disappearing.

All the notable labor leaders in the country will be in attendance at the unveiling ceremonies of the Armstrong monument in Pittsburg on the 28th.

The Princess of Wales refuses to intercede for Mrs. Maybrick's pardon. A petition signed by over 1,000 American women was sent to the princess to hand to her mother-in-law, Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Hamilton is religiously inclined since her incarceration in the New Jersey state prison. As the Bible is the only book she can get hold of, it is quite apparent why she reads it.

Holtzhay, the highwayman, has been found guilty, and was sentenced for life at hard labor. The prisoner broke down and seemed dazed when the foreman of the jury announced the verdict. An effort for a new trial will be made.

Hon. W. V. Marquis, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor in Ohio, will contest the election of Mr. Lampson, and has retained Hon. Thomas E. Powell and Hon. George L. Converse, of Columbus, and Hon. Jesse M. Lewis, of Urbana, as his attorneys.

Mrs. Chambers, the mother of the man who shot Bowman in St. Louis some weeks ago, is 92 years of age. She believes her son, who is now in jail awaiting trial, is away on a visit, and twice a week the son writes a letter dated New York, which is read to her.

John F. Kerraich, a lad 14 years of age, residing at Cleveland, was accidentally shot while out hunting on Saturday. He was sitting on a fence eating an apple, when his gun was discharged, tearing away his jaw and mangling his head in a horrible way.

Something never before heard of has occurred to cause great talk among the royalty. A son was last week born to the king and queen of Portugal. The young hopeful was immediately christened plain, every-day Manuel. Considering that his 2-year-old brother has no less than eighteen Christian names, it is thought the new babe has been slighted.

Raising Funds to Endow a Chair.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the general committee of the Catholic total abstinence societies of America was held here yesterday to take steps for raising a fund of $50,000 to endow a chair in the Washington university in memory of Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance. A number of names were added to the national committee and each member was assigned a certain portion of the country into which to work for the purpose of raising the fund.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr Kings New Discovery, for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. Safe, effectual, prompt. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Safe, Effectual. Prepared only by the Cook Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold by druggists. Send 2c. stamp for sealed particulars. Ladies address POOR LADIES' COMPANY, 181 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

For sale in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 18 9.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28	No. 30	No. 32	No. 34	No. 36
Accom.	1 20a m	9 30a m																
Cleveland	6 15	9 30	10 45	2 00	4 00	5 30	6 30	8 00	9 00	10 30	11 30	1 00	2 00	3 30	4 30	6 00	7 00	8 30
Grafton	7 15	10 30	11 45	3 00	5 00	6 30	7 30	9 00	10 00	11 30	12 30	2 00	3 00	4 30	5 30	7 00	8 00	9 30
Elyria	7 45	11 00	12 15	3 30	5 30	7 00	8 00	9 30	10 30	12 00	1 00	2 30	3 30	5 00	6 00	7 30	8 30	10 00
Grafton	8 45	12 00	1 15	4 30	6 30	8 00	9 00	10 30	11 30	1 00	2 00	3 30	4 30	6 00	7 00	8 30	9 30	11 00
Medina	9 15	12 30	1 45	5 00	7 00	8 30	9 30	11 00	12 00	1 30	2 30	4 00	5 00	6 30	7 30	9 00	10 00	11 30
Camp Chippewa	9 25	12 40	1 55	5 10	7 10	8 40	9 40	11 10	12 10	1 40	2 40	4 10	5 10	6 40	7 40	9 10	10 10	11 40
Seville	9 40	12 55	2 10	5 25	7 25	8 55	9 55	11 25	12 25	1 55	2 55	4 25	5 25	6 55	7 55	9 25	10 25	11 55
Sterling	9 50	1 05	2 20	5 35	7 35	9 05	10 05	11 35	12 35	2 05	3 05	4 35	5 35	7 05	8 05	9 35	10 35	12 05
Wayneb'g	9 55	1 10	2 25	5 40	7 40	9 10	10 10	11 40	12 40	2 10	3 10	4 40	5 40	7 10	8 10	9 40	10 40	12 10
Canal Fulton	10 02	1 17	2 32	5 47	7 47	9 17	10 17	11 47	12 47	2 17	3 17	4 47	5 47	7 17	8 17	9 47	10 47	12 17
Massillon	10 15	1 30	2 45	6 00	8 00	9 30	10 30	12 00	1 00	2 30	3 30	5 00	6 00	7 30	8 30	10 00	11 00	12 30
Navarre	10 22	1 37	2 52	6 07	8 07	9 37	10 37	12 07	1 07	2 37	3 37	5 07	6 07	7 37	8 37	10 07	11 07	12 37
Justus	10 31	1 46	3 01	6 16	8 16	9 46	10 46	12 16	1 16	2 46	3 46	5 16	6 16	7 46	8 46	10 16	11 16	12 46
Canal Dover	10 38	1 53	3 08	6 23	8 23	9 53	10 53	12 23	1 23	2 53	3 53	5 23	6 23	7 53	8 53	10 23	11 23	12 53
New Philadelphia	11 02	2 17	3 32	6 47	8 47	10 17	11 17	12 47	1 47	3 17	4 17	5 47	6 47	8 17	9 17	10 47	11 47	1 17
Uhrichsville	11 12	2 27	3 42	6 57	8 57	10 27	11 27	12 57	1 57	3 27	4 27	5 57	6 57	8 27	9 27	10 57	11 57	1 27
Freeport	11 17	2 32	3 47	7 02	9 02	10 32	11 32	1 02	2 02	3 32	4 32	6 02	7 02	8 32	9 32	11 02	12 02	1 32
Dennison	11 25	2 40	3 55	7 10	9 10	10 40	11 40	1 10	2 10	3 40	4 40	6 10	7 10	8 40	9 40	11 10	12 10	1 40
Conotton	11 30	2 45	4 00	7 15	9 15	10 45	11 45	1 15	2 15	3 45	4 45	6 15	7 15	8 45	9 45	11 15	12 15	1 45
Chandlersville	11 40	2 55	4 10	7 25	9 25	10 55	11 55	1 25	2 25	3 55	4 55	6 25	7 25	8 55	9 55	11 25	12 25	1 55
Frazeysburg	11 47	3 02	4 17	7 32	9 32	11 02	12 02	1 32	2 32	4 02	5 02	6 32	7 32	9 02	10 02	11 32	12 32	2 02
Dresden	11 55	3 10	4 25	7 40	9 40	11 10	12 10	1 40	2 40	4 10	5 10	6 40	7 40	9 10	10 10	11 40	12 40	2 10
Newark	12 20p m	3 35	4 50	8 05	10 05	11 35	12 35	2 05	3 05	4 35	5 35	7 05	8 05	9 35	10 35	12 05	1 05	2 35
Buckeye	12 30	3 45	5 00	8 15	10 15	11 45	12 45	2 15	3 15	4 45	5 45	7 15	8 15	9 45	10 45	12 15	1 15	2 45
Columbus	12 45	4 00	5 15	8 30	10 30	12 00	1 00	2 30	3 30	5 00	6 00	7 30	8 30	10 00	11 00	12 30	1 30	3 00
Cleveland	6 15	9 30	10 45	2 00	4 00	5 30	6 30	8 00	9 00	10 30	11 30	1 00	2 00	3 30	4 30	6 00	7 00	8 30
Grafton	7 15	10 30	11 45	3 00	5 00	6 30	7 30	9 00	10 00	11 30	12 30	2 00	3 00	4 30	5 30	7 00	8 00	9 30
Elyria	7 45	11 00	12 15	3 30	5 30	7 00	8 00	9 30	10 30	12 00	1 00	2 30	3 30	5 00	6 00	7 30	8 30	10 00
Grafton	8 45	12 00	1 15	4 30	6 30	8 00	9 00	10 30	11 30	1 00	2 00	3 30	4 30	6 00	7 00	8 30	9 30	11 00
Orrville	9 30	12 45	1 60	5 15	7 15	8 45	9 45	11 15	12 15	1 45	2 45	4 15	5 15	6 45	7 45	9 15	10 15	11 45
Creston	9 40	12 55	2 10	5 25	7 25	8 55	9 55	11 25	12 25	1 55	2 55	4 25	5 25	6 55	7 55	9 25	10 25	11 55
Wooster	10 10	1 25	2 40	5 55	7 55	9 25	10 25	11 55	12 55	2 25	3 25	4 55	5 55	7 25	8 25	9 55	10 55	12 25
Mansfield	10 40	1 55	3 10	6 25	8 25	9 55	10 55	12 25	1 25	2 55	3 55	5 25	6 25	7 55	8 55	10 25	11 25	12 55
Crestline	11 10	2 25	3 40	6 55	8 55	10 25	11 25	12 55	1 55	3 25	4 25	5 55	6 55	8 25	9 25	10 55	11 55	1 25
Forest	11 30	2 45	4 00	7 15	9 15	10 45	11 45	1 15	2 15	3 45	4 45	6 15	7 15	8 45	9 45	11 15	12 15	1 45
Findlay	12 10p m	3 25	4 40	7 55	9 55	11 25	12 25	1 55	2 55	4 25	5 25	6 55	7 55	9 25	10 25	11 55	12 55	2 25
Deshler	12 30	3 45	5 00	8 15	10 15	11 45	12 45	2 15

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1888.]

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
Independent Building,
No. 20 N. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	75
Three Months	50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1889.

Keep an eye on the legislature.

If a ship canal would be a good thing for Pennsylvania it would be as good a thing for Ohio.

Senator Payne seems to be in the course of being "vindicated" in a way that is probably more unexpected than agreeable, to him.

Records of public life count for little in a Democratic canvass. A record in Bradstreet's commercial report, latest edition, is the essential.

Ex-lieutenant governor John G. Warwick can undoubtedly get the Stark county delegation if he concludes to enter the lists as a candidate for senator.

Castellar, the great Spanish republican, predicts that in fifty years there will not be a monarchy in Europe. Bloodless revolutions will come as quietly as in Brazil.

The present canvass for senator is, in a certain sense, a vindication of Mr. Payne. It is a recognition, already, that it is proper, according to Ohio Democratic ethics, to set up money against brains.

That great reformer and anti-monopolist, John E. Monnot, is junketing about the country with John H. Thomas, the wealthy Springfield candidate for senator, trying to induce members of the legislature to give him their support.

F. E. Saward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, will represent the coal interests if the great exposition of 1892 is held at New York. The country might have been raked with a fine-tooth comb and no man better qualified to undertake the work found.

George Topp, of Cincinnati, has been hounded by the Democrats into an insane asylum, and his case is said to be hopeless. Even the Cincinnati Enquirer says that a guardian will be appointed for him. This is one of the grand results of Democracy.

What is the matter with the Ohio canal? Nothing, if the Ohio legislature will stand by it, as it has done for the last few years. The next assembly would make for itself an enviable record should it take steps toward carrying out the plans of Engineer Bachtell.

When John Wanamaker assisted in the financial management of the presidential campaign he was called a "corruptionist," yet a purer politician never breathed. But Calvin S. Brice sends Mr. Yoder through Ohio telling about his $250,000 contribution, and his never having been called upon in vain for financial assistance, and the facts are offered as the grand reasons for his selection as United States senator.

Allen O. Myers having prepared to paralyze the plutocrats who want to be senators, has resigned from the staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and has been engaged by The Porcupine, a weekly publication, as its chief editorial writer. The Porcupine, it is needless to say, will vigorously oppose the sale of a seat in the United States senate from the Buckeye state by public auction.

No statute under the shining canopy was ever effective when it was not supported by a general and hearty public sentiment. Law will not change character. The third party people who are doing their best and succeeding poorly in wrecking the Republican ship, should read the chapter descriptive of "the art of fighting by proclamation," which was the policy of Wilhelmus Kieft, that eminent governor of New Netherlands. When will the bigoted Prohibitionists learn to guide the mind, rather than the body?

Mr. Thomas says that rich as he is he never gave a cent for an improper political purpose. Probably not. Mr. Calvin S. Brice intimates the same thing. Perhaps not. But suppose these men should suddenly become penniless, who imagines for a moment that either would continue the canvass for senator? To what single act could either point, under those circumstances, which would justly entitle them to be considered seriously as candidates?

The historical course of the Democratic party in first cursing and then adopting Republican measures, is being repeated this year as usual. The battle cry this year was that registration must go. Now that the election is over, the talk is that the laws may be slightly amended and that is all. Foraker was defeated in his first canvass because of the Republican Scott law, but nowadays all the legislators-elect are praising the Dow law, and telling us how excellent a measure it is.

THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of a circular letter, signed by F. H Hagerly, commissioner of immigration, A. C. Mellette, governor of South Dakota, and John Miller, of North Dakota, refuting the stories in circulation that the people of the two new states are in want. They say: "The inference from sensational stories and pathetic appeals is that the two Dakotas enter the Union with their people in condition of starvation. This is unjust and unfair. Let it be emphatically understood that every county has surplus enough to supply all destitute within the boundaries of the two young states, so rich in resources and so confident of future power and greatness."

Without extenuation or mercy we hang crazy anarchists, but here we have one, the figurehead of a clique whose oily dollars far outweigh his wisdom or patriotism: who in buying a legislature, and corrupting the senate of the United States made a stab at the vitals of representative government and became far more dangerous to the peace and safety of society than the former ever can. And we have the spectacle, as we are told, of this wretched old man occupying a seat in the senate, either chewing a string or dozing, while such men as Mr. Thurman, Durbin Ward, or George Pendleton, either of whom by the purity of their characters and statesmanlike abilities would have given credit and adornment to the place, left out in the cold by such means, and for such a person as he.

There will be but little sympathy for the vain Isabel, of Brazil, in this, the hour of her humilitation. She it was, who, taking advantage of a public sentiment for which she was in no degree responsible, freed the slaves of the empire, and assumed all the credit for an act, in which her function was merely that of a legal automatom. Her deed was heraided throughout Christendom, and the Pope, in recognition of it, sent her the Golden Rose, a decoration of the Catholic church that is given only to those who have performed some signal act of beneficence. It was predicted when Isabel accepted the undeserved token, that the ill-fortune which according to tradition and history has followed its presentation, would soone overtake her, and so time has proved. Josephine, of France, Isabelle, of Spain, and Isabel, of Brazil, each was given the Golden Rose, and upon each was afterward visited sorrow and tribulation.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Less than one hundred years ago Dom John, the grandfather of Dom Pedro, suddenly fled from before the advancing hosts of the Emperor Napolean to the Portugese colonies of Brazil. To-day Dom John's grandson is on the ocean, speeding toward the land of his ancestor, an exile from his former empire Brazil, to which he is bound never to return, in obedience to the mandate of a thinking people who have dared to assert and put in force the principles of republicanism. But Napoleon was the child of a revolution, which itself was a result following from the overbearing insolence and tyranny of a titled aristocracy, a beggared and almost starving peasantry, a corrupt royalty and a bankrupt government; and the French people having been worked up to a pitch of frenzy, from humiliations and suffering in wantonness put upon them, and with the example of a triumphant ending of a seven years' war by the people of the thirteen colonies of North America in the cause of liberty, rose up, and from it all we had a resultant in the frightful scenes of the French revolution, which was finally smothered in its own bloody chaos, out of which a Napoleon was evolved, and from before whose conquering eagles the near ancestor of our amiable Dom Pedro fled.

Now, we have another revolution, progressing on the same line, and generated by similar ideas to those which became dominent in the struggle of our forefathers for independence. But mark the contrast between the scenes enacted during the French revolution a hundred years ago, and those of recent occurrence. Then the deposed king lost his head upon the scaffold, and the old government went down in a sea of blood. To-day the deposed emperor is being escorted in safety over the ocean to the land of his fathers. His pockets have been filled with money together with the stipulation of a large annuity during life, and so far no blood has been shed, though it would be surprising if an ignorant rural populance, led on by fanatics, should not make trouble for the new government. But the idea of finally establishing a republic dates back more than fifty years: its roots are deeply grown in the minds of the best people of Brazil, and that it has come to stay there can scarcely be a reasonsble doubt.

So much for the example set by free America, and the beneficent results following the establishment of the principles of freedom and self government.

Viewing the history of this brief period, who can say that progress has not been made in the right direction within the time, to the present?

THE BRAZILIAN ARMY.

The elements which seem to be in the ascendency at Brazil do not encourage lovers of Republican government in the belief that the new republic is to last. It can only be hoped that our present deficient knowledge gives rise to false conclusions.

Remembering that the army is at the back of the present revolution, we read with increased interest from the New York Sun:

"The Brazilian army has a very bad reputation and would be a pliant instrument for revolution in the hands of any set of politicians who got control of it. The army, rank and file, is held in contempt by many of the best people of Brazil. Mr. Dent, the engineer who was long engaged in making railroad surveys in Brazil, wrote three years ago: 'It is considered a disgrace to belong to the army in Brazil.' In 1884 the editor of one of the Rio newspapers wrote a severe article on scandals in the army, and said in plain terms that the service had become a refuge for blacklegs and scoundrels. The next day the editor's carriage was stopped in the street, and he was repeatedly stabbed by persons in citizens' dress, who proved to be officers in one of the regiments. They then dragged the body to the door of a police station, where they left it and quietly walked away. The officers concerned were soon sent to distant posts, but there was no investigation, and nobody was ever punished.

A while ago a business firm in Rio wrote to the News of that city that the officers in one of the regiments owed them about $40,000 for goods obtained on credit; that they had tried in vain to collect the money, and had given up all hope of ever getting a cent of it. Such facts as these indicate that while, as is well known, not a few able and patriotic Brazilians have longed for a republic, some of the worst elements in the community have been instrmental in bringing this revolution to pass.

The Carroll Chronicle (Dem.) has the grace to say:

"The Chronicle has information which satisfies it that the visit of Julius Whiting to this county before the election, which was editorially commented upon, was upon legitimate business which was foreign to the charges made at the time In justice to itself the paper voluntarily makes this statement."

The most obstinate cases of catarrh are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. It is not a liquid or snuff, is easily applied into the nostrils. For cold in the head it is magical. It gives relief at once. Price 50 cents.

WHERE IS CROY?

ONE OF CANTON'S CRACK SHOTS MISSING.

Some Peculiar Circumstances That Make His Creditors Very Uneasy.

A special dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer from Canton says: "There is great anxiety here over the disappearance of Mr. L. A. Croy, state agent of the the Manufacturers' accident indemnity insurance company. Mr. Croy left the city Wednesday of last week for Cleveland, where he claimed to have business connected with his office, intending to return the following day. He has not returned, and nothing has been heard from him by his wife or partner in business here. From the fact that he is heavily indebted to a number of parties here, it is nothing more than natural that they are becoming anxious as to his whereabouts. As agent of his insurance company he was compelled to give $1000 bond to secure it for handling the money sent in by local agents. Mr. J S. Melbourne is his bondsman, and as it is understood that Croy spent some of this money, his bondsman is held liable for at least $ 1.000 He also owes several citizens amounts ranging from $50 to $300. Croy is also well known in Cleveland, having resided there before he removed to this city, several years ago. In case he does not return at once his creditors will commence proceedings against him to justify their claims." Mr. Croy is quite as well known at Massilion as at Canton, and his mystified friends cannot account for his absence.

BLANDIN AND KLINE.

Akron Workingmen Ask Them a Question.

The following are extracts from an open letter to Judge Blandin and Virgil P. Kline, of Cleveland:

AKRON, O., Nov. 17.

To Hon. Virgil P. Kline and Judge E. J. Blandin:

The undersigned were of the number interested by the eloquent addresses you delivered in this city on the eve of the last election. If we understood the tenor of your speeches, you opposed with all your might the system of taxation by which, you said, a few millionaires are made at the cost of a vast number of tramps for each millionaire. Imagine, then, our surprise, gentlemen, when we learn through the public prints that both of you are engaged in assisting the candidacy of Millionaire Thomas, of Springfield, for the U. S. Senatorship.

Alas, the contest for senator has already narrowed down to a contest between two millionaires, Thomas and Brice, with Brice about as certain to carry off the prize as that he will live until the legislature convenes. * * * You cannot be ignorant that the money power of New York of which the Standard oil trust is the principal factor is backing Brice with all its might, a good and sufficient reason it seems to us, why you should not be wasting your efforts for another millionaire when, did you expect your influence for some candidate from the ranks of the people, you might defeat the scheme by which an alien plutocrat is to be vested with the title and dignity of the highest office, in the gift of the people of Ohio. * * * We feel an interest so great in the honor of the state that we cannot refrain from thus openly asking in respectful terms for an explanation, an explanation not alone due to us, but to tens of thousands of your admirers all over Ohio, who listened but lately to your denunciations of the tendency of the money power to master the wealth and political forces of the nation.

Trusting that you will view this open letter with kindly feeling like that which dictates it, we subscribe ourselves, respectfully,

James R. Angier, 109 Allyn street,
Geo. W. Hooker, 204 E. Center,
Frank Boughton, 612 Miama,
A. A. Borst, 118 Short,
T. Blackmore, 303 Brown,
S. G. French, 109 Allyn,
Chas. E. Sohn, 102 Spicer,
C. C. Stutzman, 103 Allyn,
S. G. Rogers, 422 Buchtel avenue,
Louis Mueller, 411 McCoy,
Harry Akers, 110 Gage,
E. L. Goss, 200 East Exchange,
Harry Hastings, 206 Wabash avenue,
Edwin Estep, 606 East Exchange,
Morris B. Laucks, 405 Spicer,
Jos. Winum, 222 North Valley

"Veni Vidi Vici."

The exposition is closed until October next. We saw it; it was great, being in its infancy, but we saw enough to convince ourselves of the fact that enterprise, such as displayed there, should not be passed by without some comment. But we still wonder why it was that only one wholesale liquor house was so boldly represented. You could see its pyramid of bottles from any part of the great building. It was the prettiest display there Max Klein has proved to the public that he wants to be seen. His "Silver Age" rye whiskey has now such a well earned reputation that he is proud of it and he wants everybody to see it. His goods are pure and reliable. You can have his "Silver Age" at $1.50 per full quarts. His Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, or Gibson at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5 00. Send for price list and mention this paper. His address is MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, S S.

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86. A. W. Gleason,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expelling impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. Give it a trial.

For a nice, comfortable, cathartic, nothing can compare to Rinehart's Pill; 1 a dose.

The Independent Company's buyer is now in New York making purchases for the holiday trade.

BOOMING BRICE.

REPRESENTATIVE YODER DROPS INTO TOWN,

To Bolster up the Cause of the Celebrated Rainbow Chaser—He Lauds His Liberality and Talks of Checks and Thousands, but Says that Calvin Only Wants the Honor as a Result of Party Sentiment!

On the Hotel Conrad register Friday night appeared the familiar name of S. S. Yoder, Lima, O. The gentleman represents that strong Democratic district, the Fourth, in congress, and, feeling satisfied that his visit to Massillon was not purely one of pleasure, an INDEPENDENT reporter attacked him upon his exit from the dining room this morning to ascertain, if possible, the character of the public business which had attracted one so prominent in national affairs to this city.

A pair of chairs were occupied, and the congressman was kindly permitted to do the greater part of the talking, which he did in this vein:

"Take a cigar; I brought it from Washington; don't know how good it is" 'Twas a fine one; the reporter thought about the quality Mr. Brice would be likely so smoke.

"Being a newspaper man you probably know something about the names mentioned for United States senator; there are three pronounced candidates—John A. McMahon, of Dayton; John H Thomas, of Springfield; and Calvin S. Brice, of Lima." (The reporter here interjected a remark that Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati, had declared himself in the field, which fact that gentleman said he was not aware of.) "Now, we, that is the friends of Mr. Brice, admire Mr. McMahon as one of the brainiest men in the party, he is straight on the question of tariff reform, and there is no office too good for him.

"Mr. Thomas is entitled to credit for being a zealous Democrat,

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTOR

for campaign purposes, for converting the city of Springfield to Democracy, and decreasing the Republican majority in Clarke county. And, since Charlie Baker is also a candidate, I must say for him that he is a clean cut gentleman, a Democrat of whom we are proud, with an enviable record, and a man who is entitled to great consideration at the hands of our party and would grace a seat in the senate.

'But I am for Cal Brice. He lives in my city and votes in the same ward I do. He is a public spirited citizen, always

LIBERAL IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

to aid local enterprise, no matter of what character. I love him for his tried and unfaltering Democracy. For many years he has been our most generous contributor to national and state campaigns. The only favor he ever asked at the hands of the party was to be sent as a delegate to the St. Louis convention, and when placed on the national committee he was the unanimous choice of Cleveland, Gorman, Barnum, Dan Lamont and other leaders, for the chairmanship.

HE GAVE A QUARTER OF A MILLION

out of his own pocket in the last national campaign. In the Hoadly campaign for governor, when the exexutive committee 'got down to cloth' he put his name to a check and told us to use it

FOR ANY AMOUNT

and he has never been called upon for financial assistance in vain. Above all that, however, I love him for his unswerving loyalty to Democracy, and his record on tariff reform; he's with us on that point.

"In our advocacy of Mr. Brice we are not antagonizing any other candidate, that being his instructions, and Mr. Brice requested me in my travels about the state to not attempt to influence any members of the legislature or even visit them in his behalf, his express declaration being that he desired the nomination by the caucus only

AS A RESULT OF PARTY SENTIMENT

in his favor."

Mr. Yoder inquired particularly about the representative from this county, paid his respects to John McBride and ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick, and left on the 11:08 train west for Ada O., where he will address a jollification meeting to-night.

Friends, citizens, countrymen: "Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear." Now, before Jupiter Thomas and all the gods at once, I do solemnly affirm that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is an infallable remedy for all lung and bronceal disorders. If there is any man present who disputes this proposition, "let him now speak, or else hereafter, forever hold his peace."

The Chamber of Torture

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet they can produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaints, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis croup and all throat and lung troubles than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles 50c and $1.

HENRY BOHL

THE EX-POLITICIAN GLANCES OVER THE FIELD,

And Says Cal. Brice and Attorney McMahone are Neck and Neck—He is Willing to Have the Lightning Strike Him.

A gentleman well known in Ohio politics, who served two terms in the lower branch of the legislature from Washington county, and was particularly prominent as chairman of the Democratic state executive committee several years ago, was at the Hotel Conrad last night. The Hon. Henry Bohl, of Marietta, is referred to. AN INDEPENDENT representative had a pleasant chat with him and gathered his ideas on several public topics.

"What'll the new legislature do with the liquor question?"

"Leave it alone. The Dow law gives general satisfaction. Prohibition is impracticable, and has been thoroughly demonstrated in Iowa, Maine and Kansas. It isn't good politics to be continually tampering with the question. Personally I am in favor of a judicious license law, through which a large revenue can be secured and the traffic restricted to the control of responsible men who would be loath to violate the law knowing their license could be revoked."

"Who'll be senator?"

"Being strictly and entirely out of politics and consequently my only source of information being from the newspapers, I should say, at a rough guess and without having given the question any consideration, that the fight lies between Calvin S. Brice and John A. McMahon. However, in politics it is impossible to tell what a day or an hour may bring forth."

"Your name has been frequently mentioned in the newspapers for the office of commissioner of insurance under the Campbell administration," interrogatively.

"So I've heard. I've not made a move of any kind to secure the office, do not intend to, and am not a candidate. Mr. Campbell knows me very well, if he desires me to have that position he will tender it to me without the formality of bringing influences to bear upon him, and in that event I would accept it for the main reason that the place would be congenial to me."

T. Granger Stewart, M. D, F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M., the Queen, in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburg, writes: "The arteries are sclerosed and atheromatous in the advanced stages of the inflammatory and in the cirrhotic but not so small in the waxy disease. In that affection the small vessels in other parts are frequently the seat of waxy degeneration." From this it will be seen that in the three forms of kidney disease classed as Bright's disease, the arteries suffer changes, and it matters not whether they undergo sclerotic, atheromatous or waxy change, they are so weakened as to endanger rupture under any increased pressure. This explains the frequency of apoplexy and paralysis, and as clearly demonstrated that the only preventive of these disastrous ruptures of the blood vessels is the timely use of Warner's Safe Cure to keep the kidneys in a healthy condition.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup, I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine." Charles A. Thompseen, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister druggists

Frederick T Roberts, M. D., professor in University College, London, Eng., examiner in medicines, Royal College of Surgeons says in reference to advanced kidney disease: "Complications are met, such as consumption, heart disease, morbid condition, liver affections. Warner's Safe Cure cures these affections by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition, thereby enabling them to expel the waste or poisonous matter from the system.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

OVER-WORK.

Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order Foresters, 126 and 128 Washington Street.
CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 1887.

REV. R. KOENIG: *Dear Sir:*—I deem it a duty I owe you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; always take some occasionally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly,
JNO. F. SCANLAN,
R. C. R.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago.

Our **Pamphlet** for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent **free** to any address, and **poor** patients can also obtain this medicine **free** of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kœnig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
50 West Madison, cor. Clinton St., **CHICAGO, ILL,**
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.
For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Beginning this week, the half holiday at Russell & Co.'s works will be discontinued.

Ezra Frost, a brother of the late John Frost of this town, died last week at New Lisbon.

The net value of the estate of the late Louis Schaefer, of Canton, will amount to about $80,000.

The next social of St. John's Evangelical church will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Hering, West Tremont street.

Petitions will soon be circulated in the interest of the candidacy of New York and Chicago, for the world's fair of 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dangler quietly celebrated their thirty-second wedding anniversary Sunday, with a family dinner.

The Rudolph homestead, on East Main street, was sold at 1 p. m. Saturday by the sheriff, in partition, to Clarence H. Rudolph, for $2,805. There was but one other bidder.

City Clerk Loeffler and W. D. Henry, of Pittsburg, returned Saturday from a three days' hunting trip, in which they secured eighty quail, twelve pheasants, and ten rabbits.

C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, will give their employes Saturday half holidays. Manager Miller says: "The first half holiday was given last Saturday. The work men we think favor the change."

A number of Worster people who have not the courage of their convictions, have written an anonymous letter to the Republican alleging that there is a first class faro bank in full operatson.

It is reported that E. E. Dresbach has been called to Circleville, O., by the death of his mother. Mr. Dresbach will have much sympathy in his sorrow, which comes at so inopportune a moment.

The Canal Fulton Signal discovers that Mr. A. McGregor, late editor of the Stark County Democrat, is spoken of as a candidate for state librarian, under the new administration, and adds, "he would make a good one."

Miss Rose, second assistant in the high school, has resigned her position. Owing to the lateness of the season, the board of education will probably conclude to allow that department to work along with one less teacher.

Ernest Kilgore, who has been agent at the Pennsylvania depot at this place for the past three years, has resigned his position and expects to leave the first of next week for the home of his parents at Hastings, Neb.—Fulton Signal.

David S. Fisher, a popular Hardin county editor, was here Wednesday. His mission, though futile owing to E. E. Dresbach's absence, was to see that gentleman and secure his support as a candidate for chief clerk of the House.

The Rev. W. A. Harks, of New Bavaria, whose removal from the rectorship of St. Joseph's caused such opposition to Bishop Gilmour, is in the city, and will remain until Wednesday. His reception by his former parishioners was very warm.

The October earnings of local roads are as follows: Wheeling & Lake Erie, $90,408, increase of $6,134; Cleveland & Canton, $44,000, increase of $6,305; Valley, $61,000, decrease of $2,000; Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, $67,373, decrease of $3,495.

Orrville has a real live giant rivalling Captain Bates, of Seville. His name is John Horn and he is employed as night hostler in the P. & W. yards. He is 6 feet 3 or 4 inches in height, weighs 335 pounds, and is only about 22 years of age. —Orrville Crescent.

The Industrial School, composed this season of girls only, starts off with flattering prospects of success. The attendance Saturday afternoon numbered 220, and it is expected that number, as an average, will be increased. Meetings are held weekly in the Hotel Conrad hall.

It appears from a paragraph in the Newman correspondent's letter, that John Lloyd, Republican Sheriff of Silver Bow county, was a former Stark county farmer, and that his relatives here are anxious as to the final outcome of the present troubles, consequent upon the late election.

Col. R. L. Sutherland, of Smithville, is in the city, having come on business connected with the settlement of the litigation in which the W. & L. E. stockholders are involved. Mr. Joseph Coleman is treasurer of the fund with which the suit is to be compromised, and Col. Sutherland's business is with him.

A special meeting of the board of education was held Wednesday afternoon, at which the resignation of Miss Rose, second assistant high school teacher, was accepted. The board resolved to adjust the duties in the high school and get along without a successor to Miss Rose until the end of the school year.

Rev. Father Houck received a telegram Monday from Washington, dictated by Bishop Gilmour, stating that the bishop is improving and feels very hopeful. In reply Father Houck telegraphed expressing the pleasure of the bishop's household upon hearing of his improvement.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The industrial school connected with St. John's Evangelical church was organized on Saturday last, with Mrs. O. W. Schettler, president and superintendent; Mrs. Elizabeth Hering, assistant superintendent, and Mrs. Leonard Smith, secretary and treasurer. There were seventy-two children in attendance, and twelve teachers.

Crater, the Newcomerstown watch dealer, offered a premium of ten dollars at their street fair, to the person who would exhibit the largest number of cats. John Law brought in one hundred and forty, and after he got his money turned them loose on the town. And now the disturbed sleepers are talking of resorting to law to abate the nuisance.—Dover Reporter.

"George Brunner," says the Orrville Crescent, "a prisoner employed in the Ohio Tool Company's polishing shop in the penitentiary, was hit by a chisel thrown by some unknown person on Thursday. A deep flesh wound was cut just below the right eye. Brunner is the man who was sent to the penitentiary from Stark county in 1883 for the brutal murder of Frank Hunter, a Wayne county man, at Paul's Station, near Massillon."

PERSONALITIES,

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Conlon have returned from the East.

Charles Young and family left to day for a week's visit with relatives at Ligonier, Ind.

E. E. Dresbach, representative elect, has returned home to Cincinnati, where he is stopping at the Grand.

J. E. Mattern, of Orrville, the agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway at that place, is in the city on business.

The "City of Paris" arrived at New York Wednesday, somewhat over-due. The Massillon travelers are expected home Friday.

Mr. Archer C. Corns returned Saturday from the East, much improved in health. He will leave again for the South, in a few weeks.

Mr. William Greenfelt was married Tuesday, to Miss Rebecca Flora, at St. Mary's Catholic church. They went to New Berlin on a wedding trip.

Captain Clutz left Sunday evening for a three weeks' visit with relatives in Knox county. The captain will not allow his gun barrel to grow rusty while away.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Justus left Thursday for California, where they will spend the winter. They will pass the greater part of their time at Oakville, Nappa county.

The Hon. Leander C. Cole, of Bowling Green, in whose absence Stark county politics have ever been tame and comparatively uninteresting, was in town Wednesday night and Thursday, having dropped in just to visit his old constituents.

Mr. and Mrs G. Louis Albrecht, Miss Eva Albrecht and Miss Emma Dielhenn will join the Massillon colony in New York this week. Upon their arrival and the European travelers there will be eighteen Massillonians in the metropolis, principally on pleasure bent.

Mr. James W. Ellsworth, superintendent of agencies in the New York Life Insurance Company, is on a business visit to the city. About twenty years ago Mr. Ellsworth was connected with the old Wooster Coal Company office in Massillon, and is meeting many friends of those days.

The marriage of Miss Clara Miller and Mr. Thomas Earle took place Wednesday, at the home of the bride's parents, on West Main street. The Rev. Siffert performed the ceremony, in the presence of a small company of friends. A very enjoyable evening was spent and all unite in wishing the young couple a happy and prosperous journey through life. A reception will be given Mr. and Mrs. Earle this evening, at the home of the groom's parents.

Mayor's Court.

The officers made a raid on a house at the boat-yard, north of the Cherry street bridge, Monday night, and captured Martin Larkins, Jennie Nettle and Annie Critsinger. The man pleaded guilty to being found in a house of ill-repute, and the women to keeping it. Larkins paid costs, five dollars, and the women were sent to jail, being unable to meet the demand for costs, amounting to $6.10 each. They will be required to move out of the house after being released, as the owner of the property demands possession.

He Shuffled Off.

CANTON, Nov. 19.—Hiram Zerbe, a well known butcher doing business on East Tuscarawas street, this city, committed suicide at an early hour, taking a large dose of morphine. He bet considerable money on the recent election on Gov. Foraker and the loss started him on a drunk and preyed so heavily upon his mind that suicide was the result. He was divorced about a year ago from his first wife and recently married again. He got his money from his last wife. He leaves two grown daughters by his first wife and a widow.

A Beach City Arrest.

John Krouse will serve a sentence of twenty days in jail, and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, for an improper exposure at Beach City. He was chased and stoned by school boys for over a mile. When they had captured him, they tied his arms with a rope, and dragged him back to town.

Have you seen the 5—A five mile horse blankets? If not, why not? If you have a horse you need it.

SENATOR HOWELLS

TALKS ON QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

The Registration Laws to be Amended, the State Redistricted, and the Dow Law to Stand—His Vote for Senator Pledged, Provided Either John G. Warwick or W. A. Lynch Becomes a Candidate.

Senator elect Anthony Howells sat in the pleasant office of the Howells Coal Company, when approached by THE INDEPENDENT'S messenger, and though before him stood a huge stack of unanswered letters, and around him the evidences of accumulated business, he considerately gave up a part of his time to the interviewer, whose business it was to secure the views of Mr. Howells on various questions of public interest. With regard to registration the senator-elect said:

"As yet I have not given the registration laws enough attention to say what may be done with them; but my opinion now is that they will be at least changed somewhat, if not repealed entirely. I am fully convinced that a law, similar to what is known as the 'Australian Law,' will be brought forward and passed by the next legislature."

"What will be done with the Dow law, or rather what is your position with regard to that measure?"

"As to the Dow law," said Mr. Howells, "unless we get some better system, I shall not be in favor of its repeal. However, my own opinion has been, (and as yet I have had no good reason to change my mind), that above all other systems or laws to regulate the liquor traffic, a stringent license law is the best, and eventualy, I think all the states will adopt it."

"What," pursued the inquisitor, "do you think of the re-districting plan of which so much is now heard?"

"In regard to re-districting the state for congressional purposes, I shall be in favor of re-districting on a fair and equitable basis, and as the vote of Ohio now appears, each party should have one-half of the congressional delegations. If, however, it can't be made equal, the party in power should and ought to have the odd one, which means at present, that the Democrats should have eleven members, instead of five or six as now, and the Republicans ten."

It was natural to reserve the senatorship for the last, and under this head Mr. Howells expressed himself frankly and freely in the following language:

"Concerning the United States senatorship, it seems to me that about every other man I meet has a favorite son, and some go so far as to say, A. Myers for instance, that unless their favorite son is elected they propose to bolt and annihilate the Democratic party (what a fall there will be, my countrymen!) The Canton Repository has stated that I am pledged. I know not where it got its information, because so far I am not pledged to vote for or against any man. But like others, I have my favorite son, too, or rather sons, for instance, either John G. Warwick, of Massillon, or William A. Lynch, of Canton. Both of these gentlemen are fully qualified and would grace the senate chamber with as much ability, honor and good legislative sense as anyone already named for that honorable position; and either will agree to become a candidate, I will say my vote is pledged. If, however, neither of those gentlemen nor any other Stark county man of equal ability and standing will become a candidate, when the time comes and I find those who are candidates equal in all other respects, my vote shall be given to the one who in my judgment can and will do the most good to the Democratic party in the state of Ohio; and if I err I will have the consolation to know that it was an error of judgment, and if for this reason my constituents should relegate me to private life I shall willingly and perhaps gratefully say amen."

THE MASSILLON & CLEVELAND.

A Special Directors' Meeting, to Dispose of a Surplus.

Secretary John J. Haley, of the Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company, was in town yesterday on business connected with the calling of a special meeting of the directors, to be held in New York, December 4. The purpose of this meeting is to determine the manner of meeting bonds to the amount of $100,000, which fall due January 1, 1890. The company has a surplus of about $50,000, and it remains to be decided whether to apply this surplus to the indebtedness, and issue new bonds drawing 5 per cent., or to include the amount with the annual dividends, and extend the present bonds which earn 7 per cent. The Massillon & Cleveland road is leased by the Pennsylvania Company, which pays $20,000 per annum, or 10 per cent. As may be readily believed, the financial condition of the company is of the very best.

Real Estate Transfers.

For the week ending Nov. 19th, 1889, reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's Sons, abstractors of titles:

Canton: Jos. Biechele to Marshal Jeanero, No. 38, J. Biechele's add., $1,230; T. R. Keefer to J. E. Lockard, pt. No. 1590, $2,000; Ferdinand Shadow to H. D. Smith, pt. No. 1046, $1,250; Francesco I. Bigler to H. L. Vogelgesang, pt. No. 670, $600; J. and W. Miller to Flora E. Graham, pt. No. 1945, $2,400; John H. Geib to S. E. Silver, No. 3894, $500; C. Schweitzer and C. A. Daugherty to A. Clark and J. A. Tonner, Nos. 4542 and 4543, $1,100; Meyer heirs to city of Canton, No. 3488, $1,000.

Massillon: J. A. Shoemaker to Lester Nave, pt. 943, $1,500; Z. T. Shoemaker to G. C. Haverstock, pt. No 38, $600; J. W. McClymonds to Jacob Wetter, No. 741, $500.

Alliance: Servetus Derthrick to B. W. Neiler, No. 6, J. B. Milner's add., $1,320; Mahlon McDevitt to Lizzie S. McDevitt, No. 57, Milner's add., $1,000; Wm. R. McCaskey to C. H. Bush, Nos. 522 and 523, T. T. & Co.'s add., $1,800; Eliza J. Curtis to D. H. Picket and Catherine A. Picket, No. 177 and pt. No. 178, L. L. Lamborn's add., $1,700.

The Speakership.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—The Times's Washington special says: "The Pennsylvania members feel called upon to resent the imputation that Mr. Quay controls their opinions, and the members from other states are indignant that he should have come into the fight at all. They promise to make a determined stand, and show Mr. Reed that he made a serious blunder when he went outside of the House for help. Other candidates are using it against him, and unless Mr. Quay withdraws himself it will be made an important, and possibly unpleasant feature of the contest.

THE OHIO CANAL

THE STORY OF A PROSPEROUS SEASON.

The Business at this Port Very Satisfactory, Notwithstanding Interrupted Navigation.

Collector Atwater has just filed his annual report for the navigation year ending November 15, 1889, with the board of public works. It shows in many items an increased tonnage. This is especially true of coal. By the time ice covers the channel, there will be a shortage of 100 boat loads under the demand. It is worth while to say too, that the Ohio canal was built for boats of sixty tons burden, but the average this year exceeds eighty tons. The St. Helena has averaged 85 tons, 640 pounds, on her last five trips from New Castle to Cleveland. This shows that the physical condition of the canal is better than ever, and that the croakers are unfamiliar with the facts. Give the old water-way a little favorable legislation, and give it the capacity of other high class canals, and instead of mere holding the railroads in check, it will prove an aggressive competitor.

The following is a condensed statement of all the leading commodities arrived and cleared from this port. The figures would be greater but for the period when navigation was temporarily stopped pending the repair of breaks in the banks:

	ARRIVED.	CLEARED.
Beer, Barrels	4,100	4,100
Lime and cement, bbl	25,	75
Salt	368.	50
Coal, tons	2,403.	1,923
Wheat, bushels	4,201.	10,175
Fire clay, tons		2,411
Straw, lbs	360,000,	360,000
Sundries, lbs	560,000,	40,000
Lath, number	1,000,000.	
Shingles, number	130,000.	
Lumber, feet	2,365,000.	150,000
Timber, feet		11,100
Wood, cords	20,	1,180

THE LATE VICTORS.

Anticipating the Capture of More Spoils.

One of the most familiar political statements, when Democrats are doing the talking, is that "Canton always tries to 'hog' everything." This refers to nominations for county offices, and already it has been again verified in the case of the distant campaign of 1890. Paul Field's name is thus early announced for the nomination for recorder, probably with the object of frightening off the course any slow animals who may have contemplated entering for the race, and several Canton men are also suggested for probate judge. The "brilliant" Krichbaum and "Tallmage" Pomerene, both of the county seat, are thought to be aspirants for prosecuting attorney, in consideration of their valued oratorical services in the recent campaign, and this manner of arranging a slate to parcel out the plums has decided the stalwart Democrats of Massillon to enter an emphatic protest even thus early in the contest.

"We have a man in this city," said a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, who is entitled to recognition when the loaves are to be divided, and by the holy smoke (he used a more emphatic term) we propose to see that Otto Young is given the nomination for prosecutor, if a united delegation from the West End and our influence signifies anything in the contest."

Thus it will be observed that victory does not always bring harmony.

Campbell's Choice.

HAMILTON, Nov. 19.—Governor elect Campbell gave out officially in this city today the following appointments: For his private secretary, Claude Mecker; for adjutant general, Col. Morton L. Hawkins, of Cincinnati; for assistant adjutant general, Thomas T. Dill, of Mansfield. Appointments of a portion of the aides de camp upon the governor's staff have been determined upon but will not be made public until the list is completed.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhœa while in the service, have since been perfectly cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

"PATTERN ORDER."

GOOD for ONE Pattern of the Directoire Basque, Bust Measure, 34, 36, 38 or 40 inches.

(Run a pencil through the size desired.

If sent, with a 2-cent stamp for return postage, to DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, 15 E. 14th St., N.Y.

This pattern will be a full size pattern of the size desired, and is furnished by special arrangement with THE DAILY INDEPENDENT, Massillon, O.

The holder of this "Order" may be assured of the value of the pattern, as it is sent as a sample of those obtained through the "Order" system in the Fashion Department of DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

In sending this "Order" to obtain the pattern, please fill out the following blank.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

Inclosed find the "Pattern Order" and ten cents for the return postage, for which please send me the Directoire Basque of the size marked out above.

[Do not inclose a letter with this "Order"; simply fill it out as directed, and inclose it with the two cents in stamps or pennies, whichever is the most convenient.]

Name .....

Street .....

Town .....

State .....

C. F. VONKANEL,

JEWELER.

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Chains and Charms.

NO. 5 WEST MAIN ST., MASSILLON, O

Dr. Salm will be at Hotel Conrad Massillon, Dec. 10.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose Throat and Lungs.

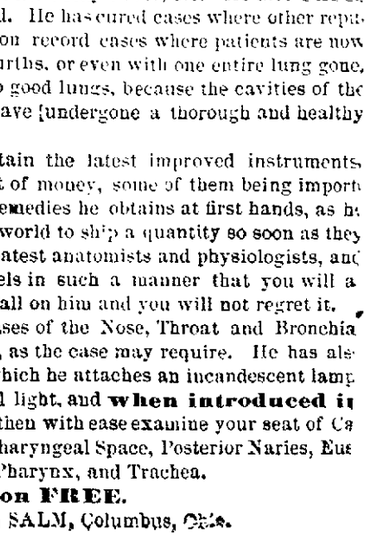
DR. MORITZ SALM,

Founder and Principal of the GERMANIA

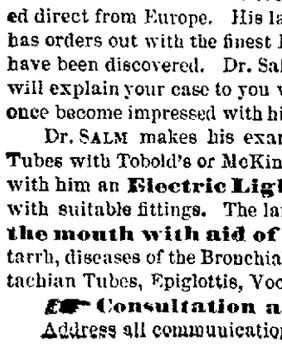
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary

Cor. N. High and Lafayette Sts.

COLUMBUS, O.



DR. SALM, who is a graduate of Berlin, Germany, has given Nose and Throat Diseases his special attention for more than twenty years.



CATARRH.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by DR. SALM in the preparation of his **RADICAL CURE** has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is **instantaneous** in affording relief in all Head Colds, Sneezing, Snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Dr. Salm can remove from the nose **without pain** a larger amount of polypus than any living physician. He also guarantees to remove tonsils without pain, to restore cracked or hoarse voice, and to cure ulcerated and granular sore throat. Preachers, lawyers, singers and actors with throat troubles should consult him at once. He will make happy those who suffer with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, etc. He also **cures** cases of **Consumption** if not too far advanced. He has cured cases where other reputable physicians have given up all hope. He has on record cases where patients are now well and hearty with one-third, one-half, three-fourths, or even with one entire lung gone. These patients bid fair to outlive persons with two good lungs, because the cavities of the lungs have healed, and the patients' systems have undergone a thorough and healthy change.

DR. SALM spares no money nor trouble to obtain the latest improved instruments. He carries with him a line costing a large amount of money, some of them being imported direct from Europe. His latest and newest remedies he obtains at first hands, as he has orders out with the finest Laboratories of the world to ship a quantity so soon as they have been discovered. Dr. Salm is one of our greatest anatomists and physiologists, and will explain your case to you with the aid of models in such a manner that you will at once become impressed with his superior skill. Call on him and you will not regret it.

DR. SALM makes his examinations for diseases of the Nose, Throat and Bronchia Tubes with Tobold's or McKinzie's Laryngoscope, as the case may require. He has also with him an **Electric Light Battery,** to which he attaches an incandescent lamp with suitable fittings. The lamp gives a powerful light, and **when introduced in the mouth with aid of mirrors,** he can then with ease examine your seat of Catarrh, diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, the Naso-Pharyngeal Space, Posterior Naries, Eustachian Tubes, Epiglottis, Vocal Cords, Larynx, Pharynx, and Trachea.

Consultation and Examination FREE.

Address all communications to DR. MORITZ SALM, Columbus, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FARM AND GARDEN.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS TREATED IN A PLAIN AND PRACTICAL MANNER.

The Proper Time for Stopping the Churn. Photographs of Butter Churned "Just Enough" and "Too Much"—Information Concerning Red Polled Cattle.

A great deal has been said and written by dairy workers about the proper time for stopping the churn. Much of this information has been lost because it is a difficult matter to tell a person just how a thing ought to appear. One glance from an observing eye being worth more than a half hour's mere talk, Rural New Yorker conceived the idea of having samples of butter photographed — as taken from the churn—one just right and the other showing the effects of overchurning. These photographs we reproduce, along with the original description, for the benefit of our own readers.

BUTTER CHURNED JUST ENOUGH.

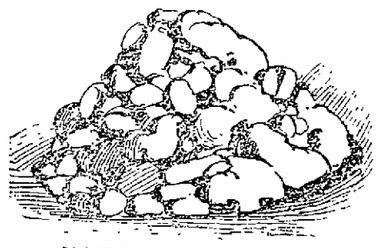
The first illustration, showing a sample of butter with particles like shot, represents the condition in which butter properly churned should be.

The object of having the butter in this condition is that it may be in such a shape that the buttermilk may be washed out instead of having to be worked out, as would have to be done when the butter is churned into large lumps. Cream that is properly ripened and churned at about 60 degrees can be brought to the proper granular condition with a little care in watching the churn. Then by washing the buttermilk all out and working just enough to thoroughly distribute the salt, the butter should be in the best possible condition for immediate use or for keeping.

In the second cut is represented an overchurned sample, such as is commonly found among the majority of farmers. This is in large lumps, which are objectionable for the reasons already suggested.

Several Wisconsin dairymen who have won prizes for their butter tell how they manage. One says: "I churn the cream in a revolving churn until the butter comes into a granular form. Then I put brine in and revolve the churn a few times, and then the butter will be like small shot. Then I draw off the butter milk and put in water and revolve the churn, and then draw off the water and repeat till the water is clear. Then the butter is fit to be salted. I shake the salt over the butter in the churn and revolve once and salt again. The butter is like shot all this time. Then I revolve the churn over and over till the butter is in one big ball ready for packing.

Another butter winner says: I use the barrel churn, and churn at 62 degs. When the butter is about the size of mustard seed I stop and make two or three quarts of weak brine and put that in, and then revolve the churn a few times and let it stand three or four minutes and then draw off the buttermilk: then I get two pails of water and put in a handful of salt and temper it to 50 degs., and put it in the churn and revolve a few times. I next let it stand for a few minutes, then draw off the water



BUTTER CHURNED TOO MUCH.

and repeat this operation. I then put in salt (after all the water has been drawn off), about one ounce to the pound, and mix it up in the churn. Next, I revolve the churn a few times, let the butter stand a few minutes in the salt, then revolve the churn until the butter is in a solid mass. I then pack it or print it, as may be, out of the churn. I use no butter worker, as I think working it spoils the grain.

Value of Cotswold and Merino Breeds.

There is more or less discussion among sheep raisers as to the relative value of Cotswold and Merino breeds. While there is a great difference of opinion as to their merits, a Utah authority in sheep husbandry claims that there are none who will dispute the fact that between these two breeds will be fought the battle that will decide which is the best sheep for our mountain and desert ranges. Without doubt the Cotswold ewe is the best mother and the lambs are more hardy than those of the Merino. On the other hand, the genuine French Merino yields much the larger clip, and at the same time gives a larger carcass for the shambles. We believe, says the authority referred to, that the coming sheep for the western country will be a cross between these two breeds, having the best qualities of the two judiciously blended. This will take time, of course, but, if all sheep raisers would strive to that end, it would mean a greater amount of wool, a better grade of wool, and higher price for it than we get now.

Curing Cheese.

Professor James W. Robertson expresses the opinion, based on experience, that the temperature of the cheese curing room should be kept as nearly regular at 65 degrees as possible. A slight chilling, after a cheese has been curing at 65 degrees for two weeks, does little damage; but a steady temperature and constant curing give the best results. Bitter flavored cheese are usually the result of chilling in either the making room, press room or curing room. If the cause be prevented the consequences will be unknown.

CALF REARING

Extracts from W. D. Hoard's Address Before a Farmers' Institute in Wisconsin.

Now, one of the points that I would make is this. The calf comes into the world with a baby stomach. No mother attempts to take a puling infant and immediately to pour solids into its little stomach. Nature handles this question from her own standpoint, and if we have an ear attuned to nature and an eye clearly visioned to nature, we can go along, even though we do not read Sanscrit. We can understand the things that belong to us.

This calf is a baby, and for the first four weeks in its history it has what is called a rennet stomach that must take food in the form which nature has designed. It passes then slowly out of the rennet stage into the ruminant stage when the calf begins first to chew the cud. This varies from four to eight and ten weeks. Now, an observant rearer of calves will easily notice when a calf shows a disposition to commence to chew the cud, and he will never force solids upon the little animal until he shows a disposition of this kind. We should commence carefully with the calf in this way and so take another lesson from nature.

Nature when left to herself turns the baby calf out with his mother, and he will take his food from ten to twenty times a day. I have studied and watched these little animals many times and noticed how many times they will take their food. If you will follow that law and give the calf his food as often as possible, give it to him in small quantities and give it to him as his mother gives it to him, sweet and warm, you will come as close to nature as you can. Nature don't give a calf sour milk unless it is a Texas cow, and she is ugly enough to give sour milk. I would maintain that practice with the calf till he is six months old. Feed the calf at least three times a day. Don't let him get so hungry that the stomach is filled with a gnawing gastric juice; then he gorges and bloats himself and brings on dyspepsia. Never allow a calf to occupy wet or damp quarters; that is one of the most important things.

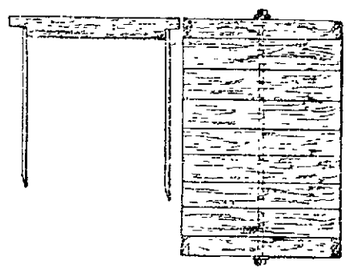
Making Hives.

Mr. G. M. Alves, a Kentucky beekeeper, has constructed a hive which he thinks presents many advantages. He recently described his hive, for the consideration of others, in American Bee Journal as follows:

The hive consists simply of as many frames as one chooses to use, placed side by side with boards placed on each side of the frames. The upright pieces of the frames are seven-eighths of an inch thick and one and one-half inches wide with holes as shown in the illustration. The top and bottom bars of the frames are one-fourth by seven-eighths inch. All of the corners of the frames are alike, and as shown in the figure. The side boards are the same length and height as the frames, and have corresponding holes in the ends. The size of the holes of the side boards and frames is one half inch, excepting the center frames, which have quarter-inch holes.

He uses ⅜-inch bolts without nuts, but with washers, hence the bolts screw firmly into the center frame, and at the same time have ample play in the other frames and side boards to provide for slight inequalities. The bolts are to be manipulated with a wrench, and when so done you have the whole held together with a vice like grip; in fact, you practically have a solid box. The advantages claimed for this hive by Mr. Alves are:

1. By means of different length of bolts, you can expand or contract the hive to any desired extent. A three frame hive will take four 3-inch bolts, a five frame hive will take four 4½-inch bolts; a seven frame hive will take four 6-inch bolts, and a nine frame hive will take four 7½-inch bolts, and so on. If you desire to divide a hive into two nuclei, you have but to introduce a thin division board in the center. 2. There can be no sagging, warping or dislocation of the frames, as is frequently the case with hanging frames. 3. A very precise accuracy in construction is not necessary. 4. The hive is easy of construction and not expen-



HOW TO MAKE A HIVE.

sive; ⅜ by 6 inch bolts may be had at about three cents each. 5. It has all of the advantages of a box hive (and it has advantages) and a movable frame hive. 6. Last but not least, it is a reversible hive. This feature is tabooed by some, but, when practiced at the proper time it will nevertheless give excellent results. It affords all of the advantages of spreading the brood without its serious risks.

Worth Reading Twice.

The best sermons are oftentimes the briefest, and American Agriculturist, in the statements here presented, tells some very important facts in the fewest of words:

On an average, the man with the fewest clods in the field in the fall has the most wheat in the field the next summer.

Good farming consists as much in overcoming adverse circumstances as in improving fully favorable opportunities.

Pay cash if you have to borrow money to do it. The banker will charge you less than the merchant for credit.

There is some sentiment about having an ice house on the farm, but there is at least as much financial wisdom.

The moon is never right while the seed bed is cloddy.

Before you enlarge production cheapen its cost.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

NOVEMBER 14, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 61 W. Fifteenth St., CHICAGO, ILL.

DRAUGHTS IN AUSTRALIA.

The committee appointed to conduct the "Australasian and South Seas Championship Tournament," which is to take place at Dunedin on or about the beginning of next year, has issued a circular intimating that the prizes are to be five in number: First prize, £50 and the championship of Australia and South Seas; second prize, £30; third prize, £20; fourth prize, £15, and fifth prize, £10—making a total of £125. It is desired that the meeting should be both thoroughly successful and thoroughly representative, and to secure that end the committee invites the assistance and co-operation of all players and lovers of draughts throughout Australasia and the South Seas.—Australasian.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPION AT HOME.

In our last issue we stated that Mr. James P. Reed had made an engagement with Oregon people which was to extend far beyond three months. We made the statement on account of being so informed by Mr. Charles F. Moehle, who covers the automaton at the Chicago Eden Musee. While Mr. Reed was in Portland, Ore., he played in all twelve hundred games, losing one and winning eleven hundred and ninety nine. This score compares favorably with some of Mr. Wyllie's.

FACTS BRIEFLY STATED.

Clarence Freeman is studying the game again.

Mr. H. Z. Wright defeated J. H. Irwin for the Boston association medal.

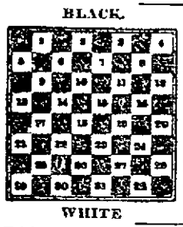
James Wyllie recently played eight simultaneous games and won them all.

I. Barker, I. J. Brown, C. Umsted, J. Cosgriff, D. C. Calvert and others are earnestly requested to send us a few choice contributions.

William Gould, son of the well-known player and publisher of Middlesbrough, Eng., will locate in Woonsocket. He came to America about six weeks ago.—Woonsocket Reporter.

Blindfold Draughts.—In Calder's Hall, Mount Florida, Scotland, says the Herald, recently, Mr. W. Campbell, preparatory to leaving Glasgow on a tour through the south of Scotland, gave an exhibition of blindfold play, at which he contested four games simultaneously against as many strong players. He came off the victor, nevertheless, having won two, lost one and drawn one, and was frequently applauded during the seance, especially when, about mid-game, he correctly called over the position of the pieces at all the four boards.

BLACK.



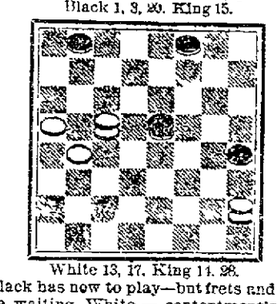
WHITE

REFEREE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!! Blacks always move first.

POSITION NO. 153.—BY ZACH BROGAN, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

As Int. R. Poes was passing down the street,
He paused before a widow's glass partition;
Within, two chums at checkers chanced to meet,
And one was puzzled at his games condition.
To Int. R. Poes this sight was quite a treat,
And so he scanned the following position:
Black 1, 3, 20, King 15.



White 13, 17, King 11, 28.

Sir Black has now to play—but frets and fumes,
While waiting White — contentment's smile illumes!

Our Int. R. Poes soon grasps the situation,
And sees that Black may move and win the fray.
Provoking grows Sir Black's long hesitation—
"Will he detect and make the proper play?"
Above the board his hand's in elevation
And waves about in an uncertain way,
While Int. R. Poes communes: "If wrong—you bet
I'll teach a lesson he'll not soon forget!"

At last Black's fingers on his king closed o'er,
When Int. R. Poes gave vent to roused disgust.
Crash! Smash! to smithereens went sash to the floor
As through the pane his cane was quickly thrust
To point the win. And when he paid the score
He growled: "Never Dameh's game to fools intrust,
For men of brains alone it is evolved!"
Bright checkerites! Have ye this problem solved?

—From L. M. Stearn's excellent column in the Derry News.

GAME NO. 221.—"WILL-O'-THE WISP."
BY MR. I. P. KETCHUM.

11..15	24..15	11..25	26..19	13..17
23..19	5..9	29..22	1..5	22..13
9..13	28..24	8..11	9..6	15..18
22..18	12..16	23..28	2..9	13..9
15..22	24..20	11..15	31..26(a	18..27
25..18	16..19	30..26	9..14	19..15
7..11	23..22	6..10	26..23	10..19
19..15	9..14	27..24	3..7	24..15
10..19	18..9	19..23	20..16	7..10
				Drawn

(a) Corrects J. P. Gray in game No. 108.

GAME NO. 222.—"OLD FOURTEENTH."

The following two games were played recently between Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick and L. B. Starkweather:

11..15	9..14	5..9	15..19	19..26
23..19	26..22	13..6	23..16	22..17
8..11	10..15	1..26	12..19	12..19
22..17	19..10	30..23	20..16	17..3
4..8	6..15	11..15	8..12(b	8..15
17..13	28..24	25..22	32..28	31..22
15..18	15..19	18..25	3..8	"Starkey"
24..30	24..15	29..22	27..23(a	wins

(a) A neat stroke which the professor overlooked.

(b) In a subsequent game Starkweather at this point varied with the following:

8..11	31..15	18..22	20..11	3..7
29..25	2..6	24..20	25..20	11..2
11..30	22..17	22..26	17..14	26..22
27..24	14..18	15..11	30..23	"Starkey"
20..27	28..24	7..16	21..17	wins

Mr. Burns' correction of Game 206 is sound. However, the following play will sustain the win. At the forty-fifth move the position is:

Black—2, 13, 23, 24.
White—25, 30, 32. King—11.

White to move and win.

11..15	18..17	9..5	9..13	14..17
24..27	18..14	1..6	6..9	22..25
25..22	31..27(1	5..1	13..17	17..22
27..31	14..9	6..9	9..14	W wins
22..18	17..22	1..5	17..21	Belden

Variation 1.

17..21	26..31	26..31	26..31	26..31
14..9	9..5	1..5	9..14	17..22
31..26	31..26	31..26	31..26	W wins
15..10	5..1	5..9	14..17	Belden

GAME NO. 223.—"SWITCHER."

Played at Chicago Checker and Chess Club October 9, 1889, between J. P. Reed, champion of America, and Mr. Charles Hefter:

11..15	16..19	10..14	10..19	10..15
21..17	27..23	17..10	18..14	9..4
9..13	19..24	7..23	9..18	15..19
25..21	23..19	26..19	23..16	23..18
5..9	15..24	6..10	19..23	19..26
23..18	20..16	22..18	31..8	†14..8
12..16	4..8	8..11	1..6	26..26
18..11	16..12	30..26	29..25	a)18..14
8..15	24..28	2..7	25..22	
24..20	23..18	19..15	25..22	

(a) When the game reached this stage the editor was compelled, owing to business, to leave the club without being able to see it played further. It looked good for a draw at this stage, and, we believe, ultimately resulted so.

(†) If whites play 18-15, then black's reply with 7-11, we think, without examination, will win, providing black crown all the single men and force an exchange.

GAME NO. 224.—"BRISTOL."

Played between Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick and Joseph Workman:

11..15	5..14	8..11	18..26	2..6
24..20	25..22	32..27	19..10	26..19
16..19	8..11	19..23	6..15	6..10
23..16	22..17	26..19	27..18	29..17
12..19	4..8	14..18	18..22	1..6
32..18	27..24	17..14	24..26	Flying
9..14	11..15	10..17	1..5	Wins
13..9	29..25	21..14	26..22	

THE NEW PRIZE STORY

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or from any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, leucorrhea and kindred ailments readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 by druggists, or six bottles for $5.00.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DIS. MED. ASS'N.

SIZE OF PELLETS

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

DOCTOR PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable & Harmless.

Unequaled as a **Liver Pill.** Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. **One Pellet a Dose.** Does not gripe. Cures **Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks,** and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. Gently **laxative,** or an active cathartic, according to size of dose. 25 cents, by druggists.

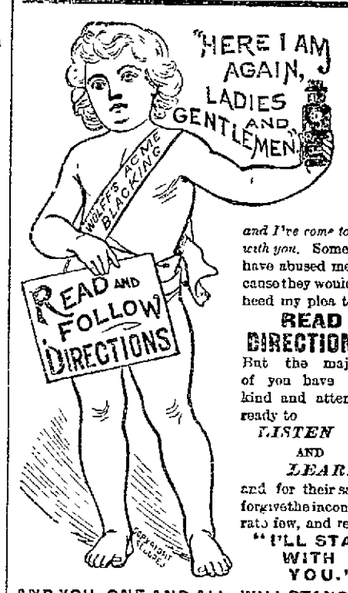
DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

1 lb. Can, 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to oblige you by getting

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.



and I've come to stay with you. Some few have abused me because they would not heed my plea to

READ DIRECTIONS.

But the majority of you have been kind and attentive ready to

LISTEN
AND
LEARN,

and for their sake I forgive the inconsiderate few, and repeat

"I'LL STAY WITH YOU."

AND YOU, ONE AND ALL, WILL STAND BY

Wolff's ACME Blacking

the most perfect Blacking for men, women and children, of this enlightened century.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philada.

NO DUST OR DIRT. NO SMOKE OR SMELL.

ENAMELINE
AN IMPROVEMENT IN
STOVE POLISH
NEVER BURNS OR STAINS
NO BRUSH REQUIRED.
A PASTE IN TIN BOX. IT SAVES ½ OF THE WORK

WHY! YOUR LIVER
IS OUT OF ORDER

You will have SICK HEADACHES, PAINS IN THE SIDE, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPETITE, feel listless and unable to get through your daily work or social enjoyments. Life will be a burden to you.

DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS

Will cure you, drive the POISON out of your system, and make you strong and well. They cost only 25 cents a box and may save your life. Can be had at any Drug Store.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

IVORY POLISH For the TEETH,
PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.
FLEMING BROS., - Pittsburgh, Pa.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

B. & B.

What a dollar can buy in the way of Black Dress Silks. Generally speaking the $1 grades of Black Silks are not very satisfactory to service and appearance, but at this special silk sale, both these qualities are richly supplied.

These lots are all special fortunate purchases of large quantities at cut prices, and we can recommend them as extra qualities and 10 to 20 per cent. better than usual qualities and values sold at $1.

24 inch Black Gros Grain Silks $1
24 in. Black Silk Rhadame, $1
24 in. Black Silk Faille Francaise, $1
21 inch Black Peau de Soie, $1
21 in. Black Armure Royal, $1

So much for $1 values. What of the finer qualities? They are here too in these extensive Silk stocks in all grades, qualities, weaves and makes to suit all tastes, at $1 to $3.50 per yard. Many fancy weaves this season in Black Silks.

Colors, too, are in great demand.

NEW COLORED SILK ARMOURS,
NEW COLORED SILK RHADAMES,
NEW COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE,
NEW COLORED SURAHS,
NEW COLORED GROS GRAINS.

In all the ultra shades for street and house wear, as also in evening shades.

WRITE

Our Mail Order Department

For samples of these special $1 values mentioned above, and also of anything else in Dry Goods you may be interested in from med um to finest qualities. Then compare the prices for like qualities. This extensive business we are building and adding to daily on the basis of small profits and increased patronage; an old idea, but done better.

Our Catalogue and Fashion Journal too may aid you on determining on the style and fabrics in your Fall and Winter purchases. Free.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119, 121
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

P. S.—If you cannot come, write.

JOS. HORNE & CO'S
PENN AVE. STORES,

We apreciate confidence as well as the purchasing public appreciates faithful service.

Constantly increasing confidence on the part of the people, is the incentive to our constantly increasing our wonderful facilities for serving the people.

Our dress goods stock—too large to go into detail.

Home spun all wool suitings, 50 inches wide, 35c a yard.

Double width all wool colored cashmeres, good quality, 35c a yard.

40 inch wide, all wool, fine Henrietta finish cashmeres, 40c a yard.

40 inch, extra quality, all wool cashmeres 50c.

These would be good at 15c a yard more. Doubt if you ever matched them at 20c higher price.

So our Dress Goods go—up to finest—$4 a yard—or fine Paris patterns.

Fine Black Silks—The finest makes of Europe and America—Gros Grains, 60c to $4 a yard. Dozens of other elegant weaves including alll the new ones of the season in just as complete and comprehensive assortments.

The Cloak Rooms—The cloth garments we carry are the best, most stylish and most substantially made.

The material in our Plush garments is the very best, springy goods that is worth buying.

Our Seal garments are of the most carefully selected Alaska skin, dyed in London and made for us. No shape of any garment of any material not here.

Full information or complete lines of samples cheerfully furnished by our Mail Order Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
609--621 Penn Ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. KELLER,
WEST SIDE
LIVERYMAN

None but safe, sound and good driving horses; none but strong, fine and comfortable carriages; and none but reasonable prices. As a further convenience, outfits will be delivered to any part of the city.

A. KELLER,
Clay Street.

HARDWARE
S. A. Conrad & Co
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks
Paints, Glass, etc.

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 21 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No 54 North Mill street.

The Dorrecker house on North Mill street.

TEEPLE'S GALLERY

In the production of Finest and Best Pictures of all Kinds.

Cabinets and Cards,
Groups of Families, from Cabinets up to largest size,
Views of Residences,
Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

First-Class Work
of all kinds. Gallery in Warwick Block, over Postoffice.

LUMBER
M. A. BROWN & SON
DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
DOORS,
SASH
BLINDS
—AND—
HARDWOOD FINISH, MANTELS,
Moulding, Turning
SCROLL WORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGAR PACKING BOXES.
KILN DRYING & MILLWORK
SOLICITED
YARD AND MILL, 5. ERIE ST.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STORIES
— OF THE —
THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

[COPYRIGHT, 1889.]

"We floated slowly, for the tide was just beginning to turn, and when we got near the house I mentioned I noticed that there was now no light in it. When we were about opposite to it father suddenly looked up and said, not speaking very loud: 'By George! if that isn't Williamson Green's house. I wasn't thinkin' of it when we rowed up, and passed it without taking notice of it. I am sorry for that, for I wanted to see Williamson, and now I expect he has gone to bed.'

"'Who is Mr. Green?' I asked.

"'He's an old friend of mine,' said my father, 'and I haven't seen him for some little while now. About four months ago he borrowed of me a sextant, quadrant and chronometer. They were instruments I took from old Captain Barney in payment of some work I did for him. I wasn't usin' them, and Williamson had bought a cat-boat and was studying navigation, but he has given up that fad now and has promised me over and over to send me back my instruments, but he has never done it. If I'd thought of it I would have stopped and got 'em of him, but I didn't think, and now I expect he has gone to bed. However, I'll row in shore and see; perhaps he's up yet.'

"You see, ma'am," said the speaker to my wife, "I'm tellin' you all these particulars because I am very anxious you should understand exactly how every thing happened on this night which was the turning-point of my life."

"Very good," said Aunt Martha, "we want to hear all the particulars."

"Well, then," continued the burglar, "we pulled up to a stone wall which was at the bottom of Green's place and made fast, and father he got out and went up to the house. After a good while he came back and said that he was pretty sure Williamson Green had gone to bed, and as it wouldn't do to waken people up from their sleep to ask them for nautical instruments they had borrowed, he sat down for a minute on the top of the wall and then he slapped his knee, not making much noise, though.

"'By George,' he said, 'an idea has just struck me. I can play the prettiest trick on Williamson that ever was played on mortal man. Those instruments are all in a box locked up and I know just where he keeps it. I saw it not long ago, when I went to his house to talk about a yacht he wants built. They are on a table in the corner of his bed-room. He was taking me through the house to show me the improvements he had made, and he said to me:

"'"Martin, there's your instruments, I won't trouble you to take them with you, because they're heavy, and you're not going straight home, but I'll bring them to you day after to-morrow, when I shall be goin' your way."

"'Now, then,' said my father, 'the trick I'm thinkin' of playing on Williamson is this: I'd like to take that box of instruments out of his room without his knowing it and carry them home, having the boat here convenient; and then in a day or two to write to him and tell him I must have 'em, because I have a special use for them. Of course, he'll be awfully cut up, not having them to send back, and when he comes down to my place to talk about it, and after hearing all he has to say, I'll show him the box. He'll be the most dumfoundest man in this State, and if I don't choose to tell him he'll never know to his dying day how I got that box. And if he lies awake at night, trying to think how I got it, it will serve him right for keeping my property from me so long.'

"'But, father,' said I, 'if the people have gone to bed you can't get into the house to play him your trick.'

"'That can be managed,' says he. 'I'm rather old for climbing myself, but I know a way by which you, Thomas, can get in easy enough. At the back of the house is a trellis with a grape-vine running over it, and the top of it is just under one of the second-story windows. You can climb up that trellis, Thomas, and lift up that window-sash, very carefully, so's not to make no noise, and get in, then you'll be in a back room with a door right in front of you which opens into Mr. and Mrs. Green's bedroom. There's always a little night lamp burning in it, by which you can see to get about. In the corner, on your right as you go into the room, is a table with my instrument-box standing on it. The box is pretty heavy and there is a handle on top to carry it by. You needn't be afraid to go in, for by this time they are both sound asleep and you can pick up the box and walk out as gingerly as a cat, havin', of course, taken your shoes off before you went in. Then you can hand the box out the back window to me—I can climb up high enough to reach it—and you can scuttle down, and we'll be off, having the best rig on Williamson Green that I ever heard of in my born days.'

"I was a very active boy, used to climbing and all that sort of thing, and I had no doubt that I could easily get into the house, but I did not fancy my father's scheme.

"'Suppose,' I said, 'that Mr. Williamson Green should wake up and see me, what could I say? How could I explain my situation?'

"'You needn't say any thing,' said my father. 'If he wakes up blow out the light and scoot. If you happen to have the box in your hand drop it out the back window and then slip down after it. He won't see us, but if he does he can not catch us before we get to the boat; but if he should, however, I'll have to explain the matter to him, and the joke will be against me; but I shall get my instruments, which is the main point, after all.'

"I did not argue with my father, for he was a man who hated to be differed with, and I agreed to help him carry out his little joke. We both took off our shoes and walked quietly to the back of the house. My father stood below, and I climbed up the trellis under the back window, which he pointed out. The window-sash was down all but a little crack to let in air, and I raised it so slowly and gently that I made no noise. Then, without any trouble at all, I got into the room.

"I found myself in a moderate-sized chamber, into which a faint light came from a door opposite the window. Having been several hours out in the night my eyes had become so accustomed to darkness that this light was comparatively strong and I could see every thing.

"Looking about me my eyes fell on a little bedstead, on which lay one of the most beautiful infants I ever beheld in my life. Its golden hair lay in ringlets upon the pillow. Its eyes were closed, but its soft cheeks had in them a rosy tinge which almost equaled the color of its dainty little lips, slightly opened as it softly breathed and dreamed." At this point I saw my wife look quickly at the bed-room key she had in her hand. I knew she was thinking of George William.

"I stood entranced," continued the burglar, "gazing upon this babe, for I was very fond of children, but I remembered that I must not waste time, and stepped softly into the next room. There I beheld Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Green in bed, both fast asleep, the gen-

"I STOOD ENTRANCED."

tleman breathing a little hard. In a corner just where my father told me I should find it, stood the box upon the table.

"But I could not immediately pick it up and depart. The beautiful room in which I found myself was a revelation to me. Until that moment I had not known that I had tastes and sympathies of a higher order than might have been expected of the youthful son of a boat builder. Those artistic furnishings aroused within a love of the beautiful which I did not know I possessed. The carpets, the walls, the pictures, the hangings in the windows, the furniture, the ornaments, every thing in fact impressed me with such a delight that I did not wish to move or go away.

"Into my young soul there came a longing. 'Oh!' I said to myself, 'that my parents had belonged to the same social grade as that worthy couple reposing in that bed, and oh! that I, in my infancy, had been as beautiful and as likely to be so carefully nurtured and cultured as that sweet babe in the next room.' I almost heaved a sigh as I thought of the difference between these surroundings and my own, but I checked myself, it would not do to make a noise and spoil my father's joke.

"There were a great many things in that luxurious apartment which it would have delighted me to look upon and examine, but I forebore."

"I wish I'd been there," said the stout man, "there wouldn't have been any forbearin'."

The speaker turned sharply upon him.

"Don't you interrupt me again," he said, angrily. Then, instantly resuming his deferential tone, he continued the story.

"But I had come there by the command of my parent and this command must be obeyed without trifling or loss of time. My father did not approve of trifling or loss of time. I moved quietly towards the table in the corner, on which stood my father's box. I was just about to put my hand upon it when I heard a slight movement behind me. I gave a start and glanced backward. It was Mr. Williamson Green turning over in his bed; what if he should awake? His back was now towards me and my impulse was to fly and leave every thing behind me, but my father had ordered me to bring the box, and he expected his orders to be obeyed. I had often been convinced of that.

"I stood perfectly motionless for a minute or so, and when the gentleman recommenced his regular and very audible breathing I felt it safe to proceed with my task. Taking hold of the box I found it was much heavier than I expected it to be, but I moved gently away with it and passed into the back room.

"There I could not refrain from stopping a moment by the side of the sleeping babe, upon whose cherub-like face the light of the night-lamp dimly shone. The little child was still sleeping sweetly, and my impulse was to stop and kiss it, but I knew that this would be wrong. The infant might awake and utter a cry and my father's joke be spoiled. I moved to the open window, and with some trouble and, I think, without any noise, I succeeded in getting out upon the trellis with the box under my arm. The descent was awkward, but my father was a tall man, and, reaching upward, relieved me of my burden before I got to the ground.

"'I didn't remember it was so heavy,' he whispered, 'or I should have given you a rope to lower it down by. If you had dropped it and spoiled my instruments, and made a lot of noise besides, I should have been angry enough.'

"I was very glad my father was not angry, and following him over the green sward we quickly reached the boat, where the box was stowed away under the bow to keep it from injury.

"We pushed off as quietly as possible and rowed swiftly down the river. When we had gone about a mile I suddenly dropped my oar with an exclamation of dismay.

"'What's the matter?' cried my father.

"'Oh, I have done a dreadful thing,' I said. 'O! father, I must go back.'

"I am sorry to say that at this my father swore.

"'What do you want to go back for?' he said.

"'Just to think of it! I have left open the window in which that beautiful child was sleeping. If it should take cold and die from the damp air of the river blowing upon it I should never forgive myself. O! if I had only thought of climbing up the trellis again and pulling down that sash. I am sure I could go back and do it without making the least noise.' My father gave a grunt, but what the grunt meant I do not know, and for a few moments he was silent, and then he said:

"'Thomas, you can not go back, the distance is too great, the tide is against us, and it is time that you and I are both in our beds. Nothing may happen to that baby, but, attend to my words now, if any harm should come to that child it will go hard with you. If it should die it would be of no use for you to talk about practical jokes. You would be held responsible for its death. I was going to say to you that it might be as well for you not to say any thing about this little venture until I had seen how Williamson Green took the joke. Some people get angry with very little reason, although I hardly believe he's that sort of man, but now things are different. He thinks all the world of that child, which is the only one they've got, and if you want to stay outside of jail or the house of refuge I warn you never to say a word of where you have been this night.'

"With this he began to row again, and I followed his example, but with a very heavy heart. All that night I dreamt of the little child with the damp night winds blowing in upon it.'

"Did you ever hear if it caught cold?" asked Aunt Martha.

"No," replied the burglar, "I never did. I mentioned the matter to my father, and he said that he had great fears upon the subject, for although he had written to Williamson Green, asking him to return the instruments, he had not seen him or heard from him, and he was afraid that the child had died or was dangerously sick. Shortly after that my father sent me on a little trip to the Long Island coast to collect some bills from people for whom he had done work. He gave me money to stay a week or two at the sea-shore, saying that the change would do me good, and it was while I was away on this delightful holiday that an event occurred which had a most disastrous effect upon my future life. My father was arrested for burglary!

"It appeared, and I can not tell you how shocked I was when I discovered the truth, that the box which I had carried away did not contain nautical instruments, but was filled with valuable plate and jewels. My unfortunate father heard from a man who had been discharged from the service of the family whose house he had visited—whose name by the way was not Green—where the box containing the valuables mentioned was always placed at night, and he had also received accurate information in regard to the situation of the rooms and the best method of gaining access to them.

"I believe that some arrangement had been made between my father and this discharged servant in regard to a division of the contents of the box, and it was on account of a disagreement upon this subject that the man became very angry, and after pocketing what my father thought was his fair share he departed to unknown regions, leaving behind a note to the police, which led to my father's arrest."

"That was a mean trick," said Aunt Martha.

The burglar looked at her gratefully.

"In the lower spheres of life, madam, such things often happen. Some of the plate and jewels were found in my

WE PUSHED OFF AS QUIETLY AS POSSIBLE.

father's possession, and he was speedily tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. And now, can you imagine, ladies," said the tall burglar, apparently having become convinced to address himself to Aunt Martha as well as my wife, "the wretched position in which I found myself? I was upbraided as the son of a thief. I soon found myself without home, without occupation, and, alas! without good reputation. I was careful not to mention my voluntary connection with my father's crime for fear that should I do so I might be compelled to make a statement which might increase the severity of his punishment. For this reason I did not dare to make inquiries concerning the child in whom I had taken such an interest and whose little life I had, perhaps, jeopardized. I never knew, ladies, whether that infant grew up or not.

"But I, alas! grew up to a life of hardship and degradation. It would be impossible for persons in your sphere of life to understand what I now was obliged to suffer. Suitable employment I could not obtain, because I was the son of a burglar. With a father in the State's prison it was of no use for me to apply for employment at any respectable place of business. I labored at one thing and another, sometimes engaging in the most menial employments. I also had been educated and brought up by my dear mother for a very different career. Sometimes I managed to live fairly well, sometimes I suffered. Always I suffered from the stigma of my father's crime; always in the eyes of the community in which I lived—a community I am sorry to say incapable as a rule of making correct judgments in delicate cases like these—I was looked upon as belonging to the ranks of the dishonest. It was a hard lot, and sometimes almost impossible to bear up under.

"I have spoken at length, ladies, in order that you may understand my true position, and I wish to say that I have never felt the crushing weight of my father's disgrace more deeply than I felt it last evening. This man," nodding toward the stout burglar, "came to me shortly after I had eaten my supper, which happened to be a very frugal one, and said to me:

"'Thomas, I have some business to attend to to-night, in which you can help me if you choose. I know you are a good mechanic.'

"'If it is work that will pay me,' I answered, 'I should be very glad to do it, for I am greatly in need of money.'

"'It will pay,' said he, and I agreed to assist him.

To be continued next week.

Iron vs. Wooden Sleepers.

A few years ago the German railway companies were convinced that iron sleepers were superior to wooden ones In 1885-86 there were laid on the German lines 2,462,000 new wooden sleepers and 1,007,152 iron ones; but in the following year there were only 868,263 iron sleepers used, against 1,544,992 wooden ones. Last year there were 2,677,424 wooden sleepers laid and only 750,870 iron ones The use of wood for sleepers seems, therefore, to be gradually increasing in Germany and the employment of iron diminishing. The French railway companies have always opposed the use of iron sleepers in France, but they make less objection to them in Algeria, where the extreme heat makes their application more profitable.—New York Telegram.

About Brains.

It has been estimated that we get a complete new outfit of brains about every two months The duration of a nerve's life is about sixty days Each nerve cell has its own independent functions, subordinate to the higher functions of the whole brain "en masse;" and the latter acts as a sort of boss or overseer to the individual actions and life of each separate cell. Every cell is destroyed and renewed every two months, so we each get six brand new brains per year.—Medical World.

Nevada's Deep Mines.

In Nevada electricity runs the very deep mines, and has increased production 25 per cent The men who work 3,100 feet deep live about two years, notwithstanding the fact that they work only two hours per day They get more pay than eight hour men. They work fifteen minutes and rest forty-five.

FOR RENT.

One double frame dwelling house situated on South East Street. Possession given at once.

FOR SALE.

One frame dwelling, five rooms, good cellar.
One frame dwelling, 7 rooms, good cellar Both on West Tremont street.
One vacant lot. All cheap.

—CALL AT—

J. B. JOHNS' Insurance Agency, No. 9 N Erie St.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department

FURNITURE!

desire to say that all those in need of anything in the line of any kind, can positively be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES.

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads
Bureaus,
Tables
Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL

Manufd by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKING

In all its Branches.

Side o Canal West Main Street,

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock' Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES paid to successful men. Apply at once stating age. Mention this paper.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPNY, Rochester, N. Y

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumptian, and [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

ALSO

PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors,
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

MY STORY OF THE WAR

By Mary A. Livermore

Her own Narrative of "FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS NURSE" in Hospitals, Camps, and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so many tears. Bright, Pure, and Good, of matchless interest and profound pathos it sells at sight to all. The 'booming' book to make money on now and for the holidays. No competition. 700 pages, splendid Steel Plates, and old Battle-Flags in twenty colors. 61st thousand. 5,000 more Agents Wanted—Men and Women. Distance no hindrance, for we Pay Freights and give Extra Terms. Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus

James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Red Cross Diamond Brand.

The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair Promotes a luxuriant growth Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c and $1 00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists or HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough [illegible] Cure? If so use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is cured the worst cases and, if not too far advanced, will prevent consumption arising from defective nutrition Take [illegible] 50c and $1.00.

ELECTRICITY AND THE VITAL FORCE

ALSO

THE PROLIFIC CAUSE OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEGENERATION.

By HENRY DU MONT, M. D.

This is a New and Masterly Medical Treatise, and indispensable to every YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, and OLD MAN who is suffering from Weakness, Languor, Loss of Memory, Bashfulness, Depression of Spirits, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases dependent upon Accident, Excesses, Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Nervous Debility, Vital Exhaustion, and

THE ERRORS OF YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

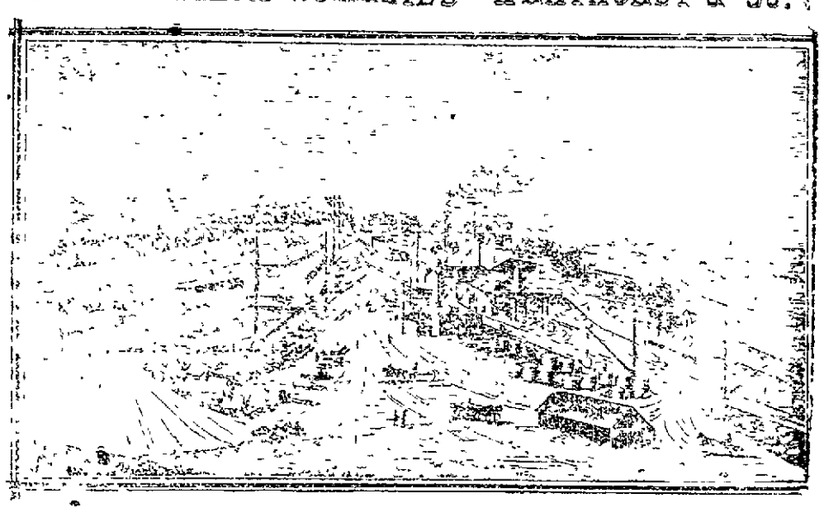
Bound in leather, full gilt. Price, only one dollar, by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, post-paid. CONFIDENTIAL. Address HENRY DU MONT, M. D., No. 381 Columbus Avenue, or P. O Box 3462, Boston, Mass. Prefatory Lecture with numerous testimonials from high sources, free to all. This is the only ELECTRO-MEDICO PHYSIOLOGY ever published, and is absolutely complete and perfect. It is invaluable to all afflicted, as it reaches the very roots and vitals of disease.

EXPERT HOME TREATMENT AND POSITIVE CURE.

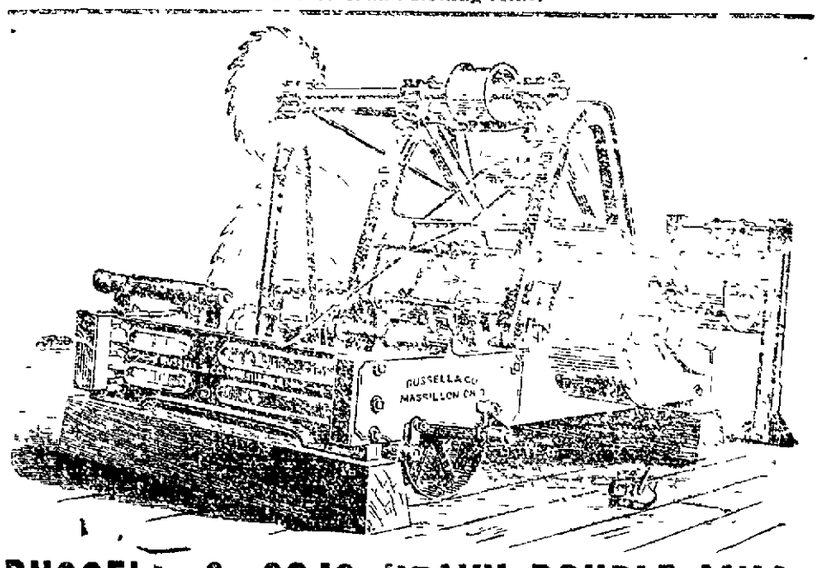
For all Diseases of Men, by the distinguished author, HENRY DU MONT, M. D., who has DISCOVERED THE ELIXIR OF LIFE AND THE TRUE ESSENCE OF MANHOOD, may be consulted in strictest confidence, in person or by letter, at his Electro-Medico Infirmary, No. 381 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass.

"I HEARD A VOICE; IT SAID, "COME AND SEE."

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—MARTHOUSE & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone Slabs or Steps, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS N.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.

Address RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CORRESPONDENCE.

North Lawrence.

Mr. Herbert Venables moved his family north of town, close to Clover Hill mine, where he intends to work this winter. He has purchased a portion of the old Mock farm, and will take possession in April.

Mr. Howell Lewis is nursing a sore hand.

Rumor has it that John Pollock has now possession of the Legg property.

Mrs. Robert Pollock has been confined to her bed for some weeks, and is improving very slowly.

Mr. Samuel Johnson, jr., came to the mine last Friday morning with an unusual smile. On inquiring we found that a dishwasher had arrived at his home.

The carpenters are almost through with the M. E Church. It will be papered inside instead of whitewashed.

Mrs. Richards has purchased two lots in the Burton addition, where she will build next spring.

Wm. Pollock, jr., is recovering from his recent attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. Eph Group, who has had a severe illness, is improving.

Mr. William Edwards jr. has been promoted to an engineer at Minglewood mine. Mr. Patrick Gorman, former engineer, is now running the shifter; it seems as though it has come to stay as they are building winter quarters for it

Mr. William Fairless moved into his new residence yesterday.

Mr. George Fisher, a miner of Minglewood mine, got a severe cut on his hand on Monday morning which will cause him to lose a week's work.

Mr. Henry Smith, a driver at Minglewood mine, and residing near Burton City, was slightly injured by a runaway car last Tuesday.

Mr. Evan T. Morris and wife paid Brookfield friends a visit.

We noticed an item in last week's issue, from Burton City items referring and placing the miners there as low as rats. I would say that the writer, although from Minglewood mine, need not boast because he is no better, unless he has some good backing. We bear such men as he talk every day and take no notice of them.

Mrs. Lone returned to Cleveland today. November 19.

Newman.

Miss Laura Williams, of Massillon, visited her grandmother Williams last week.

Miss True, of Youngstown, O., is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Benjamin Watkins.

Mrs. Thomas Masters spent last week very pleasantly with friends at Flushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Penberthy, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Mrs. Penberthy's mother, Mrs. Jenkins.

T. T. O'Mally, of Canton, master workman of D. A., 38, K. of L., was kindly escorted to the door during the session of the general assembly at Atlanta, Ga., or we might say he was "bounced" from the hall. The cause of it is due to the position he has seen fit to take towards the N. P. U., as against the K. of. L, believing the outside is the proper place for him to fight the order.

We notice that several correspondents of THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT are continually fighting 135, and putting up as a pretext that one organization would be a benefit to all, but that one must be the N. P. U. Gentlemen it won't do. A large numer of the human family can be coaxed, but never be driven.

Grandmother Griffiths raffled off a sewing machine and a clock last Saturday evening. Ruth Reese, of Justus, won the machine, and Thos. Simmins, of Canal Fulton, the clock.

The difference of opinion on the election of a sheriff in Silver Bow county, Mon., has assumed a very serious position, and it is feared that blood will be shed before a settlement is effected, and as Mr. John Lloyd, a former resident of this place, is the Republican sheriff, who refuses to turn over the keys, etc., his relatives and friends here entertain great fears for his safety, and hope for a settlement.

The Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company has withdrawn the injunction restraining the Youngstown Coal Company from mining the coal from under their plant, and the coal company is preparing to take all the coal out, which will give the old Cork about three months more work. It is rumored that the brick company has purchased the Wm. G. Miller property directly west of their present location, and will move their plant thereon as soon as convenient. This is a deal through which the coal company will be greatly benefitted, beside giving more employment to laborers.

November 19.

Dalton.

The streets here are very muddy. Our city dads ought to see that they are filled with gravel so that the bottom of them will not fall out.

The board of health met on last Saturday night and adopted rules and regulations, and by-laws and transacted other business. The following are the names of its members: Health officer, Robert Reed; clerk, J. M. Fiscus, David Welty, George Slusser, F. F. H. Pope and C. C. Cochren. The regular meeting is the last Saturday night of each month.

W. J. Mills, the poultry man of Akron, is here shipping now.

Our genial friend Dr. D. H. McMillen was shaking hands with old friends here Monday.

A coal miner at East Greenville has been crazy with drink since election. We were in the town on Monday and could hear enough without going in to see. The spink and straw must contain a little strength.

A special meeting of the town council was held last night. Waterworks trustee, J. S. McIntosh, David Welty and J. M. Fiscus held that the corporation had no right to use all the funds out of waterworks for draining the waste water from the public square. The council decided that they would pay back one-half and ordered a warrant on the treasury for the amount, which was only right.

The administrator's sale of the household goods of Jacob Gochaneaur were sold on last Saturday. J. M. F.

Elton.

Miss Katie Yonkman is spending a few days with Miss Ella McGuire, at Putman's.

Mr. Daniel Boughman went to Cleveland Monday to buy the lumber for Mr. Brinker's barn, which will be built early in the spring, by the Howenstine Brothers, in the place of the one that was burned this fall.

Miss Sarah Armagast, of West Salem, has been the ghest of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Crist.

Mr. Jefferson Strance spent Sunday with Samuel Baughman, sr.

The West Lebanon jollification, Tuesday night, was spoiled by rain.

Miss Ellen Baughman has gone to reside with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Lessick, who was so suddenly bereft of her husband.

Mrs. Riter McFarren spent a few days last week at the county seat.

We noticed the pleasant face of Evan Owens at home a week ago.

Mrs Emma Evrit and her niece, Minnie, were out of town over Sunday.

Mrs. Jesse Shank, who has been a patient sufferer from cancer for a long time, was taken to her last resting place Sunday.

Mr. James Cristie, township clerk, of Wilmot, was in town last week.

The little son at the home of Mr. Peter Youngman, casts a radience over his face that the clouds and rains cannot dispel.

Miss Mattie Blocker has returned from a two months' visit to Adrian, Mich.

Mrs. Maria V. Baughman accompanied her grandmother, Mrs Galehouse, to her home near Doylestown, Tuesday.

West Brookfield.

Mike Spuhler is the proud father of another girl.

Joseph Bell, one of Lawrence township's pedagogues, spent Sunday with Wm. Smith.

Edward Smith moved to Pigeon Run Tuesday.

Jacob Brandt and wife began housekeeping in John Smith's house this week.

Harvey Smith, Percy McLain and Tom Miller, of Massillon, made a trip to this place last Saturday, intending to exterminate all the game in Tuscarawas township. They were successful as far as wasting shot and powder were concerned, but went back to the city without any game.

The Tuscarawas Township Teacher's Association met at this place Saturday afternoon. Merely routine business was transacted. The next meeting will be held at East Greenville on Saturday, December 14, when the following programme will be given:

School Discipline	Miss Nettie Welty
Rhetorical Exercises	Miss Nettie Miller
Incentives to Study	D. S. Wetter
Helps in Arithmetic	C. M. Smith
Merits and Dismerits of the Course of Study in Tuscarawas Township	A. I. Mayer
Progress of our Schools	A. R. Hanna

Thanksgiving day will be flag day for West Brookfield. The O. U. A. M. will present two handsome flags to the schools of this place. The following is the programme:

Song	West Brookfield Schools
Prayer	The Rev. A. J. B Kast
Presentation of Flags	R. A. Finn
Acceptance of Flags	N. E. Moffit
Remarks	J. H. Fiscus
Song	School
Address	Object of O. U. A. M. R. A. Cassidy
Song	School

The exercises will be held in the M. E. Church, beginning at 1:30 p. m. After the exercises the flags will be hoisted by the following committee: Main building—H. F. Gaddis, C. S. Miller; primary—U. H. Friend, S. Higerd.

A CALL ISSUED.

The Miners of Five States to Meet in Convention.

President John McBride of the Miners' Progressive Union issued the following call for a convention of five states, which promises to be very important:

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE UNION MINERS AND MINE LABORERS,
GEN. OFFICE, COLUMBUS, NOV. 18.

The miners of northern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Illinois, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, whose coal goes into Western and Northwestern markets, are hereby notified that a convention of this competitive district will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 a. m on Wednesday, December 18, 1889.

All miners not organized are requested to meet at their respective mines to select and send delegates to this convention.

The objects of this convention will be to consider and determine upon a policy by and through which the interests of the miners and mine laborers may be better protected and their wages advanced during the coming year.

The joint movement of operators and miners for the adjustment of mining rates in this district gave good results to both parties while it lasted but the withdrawal of Illinois and Indiana operators from the movement and the bitter warfare waged by them since May last against their employes makes it practically impossible for us to meet them in convention next spring.

The experience of the last six months prove to us that miners in no one or two states in this district should again enter into an agreement with their employers and allow miners in other sections of the district to do all the striking. We must stand or fall together as a district.

We prefer peace rather than contention with the operators, but the good of our craftsmen in this field now depends that we either secure a general agreement or depend upon our own efforts to win just and equitable rates and conditions. The latter, judging from present surroundings, seems inevitable during the coming year, hence we advise the consideration of a policy that will include amongst other things:

1. Restriction either in hours, tonnage or by a series of suspensions at stated intervals throughout the entire competitive district.

2. The creation of a large defense fund between this and May 1, 1890, to be used for the carrying out of the policy agreed upon by the convention.

The conditions of the coal market now warrant better prices than are being paid for mining, and if our judgment is not seriously at fault, next year will increase the prosperity of the coal mining industry. It will be our own fault if we do not receive better returns for labor performed next year.

We now ask that each miner do his duty and urge immediate election of delegates.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN MCBRIDE, Pres't.

Bondholders will find Salvation Oil a sure cure for gout or rheumatism. It is sold by all druggists for 25 cents a bottle.

BITS OF HISTORY.

Concerning the Industrial Progress of the Ohio Valley.

The recent meeting in Pittsburg of the Pennsylvania state commission to consider the feasibility of building a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river has had the effect of stirring up capitalists and manufacturers throughout the entire valley. In commenting on the matter, the Ohio Valley Manufacturer, a valued exchange, gives interesting statistics concerning the industrial progress of the region which will be most benefitted by the proposed canal, part of which are published for the benefit of THE INDEPENDENT's readers:

The first steamboat for the navigation of western waters was built at Pittsburgh in 1811. It was called the "New Orleans," was about 400 tons burden and cost $40,000. It was launched in March, went into the lowest river trade and continued to ply between Natchez and New Orleans until 1814, when it was snagged and lost at Baton Rouge. As far back as 1761 there were large boats operated by oarsmen, and in some instances operated by treadles worked by men. A line of mail boats of such a character was established in 1794 to run from Wheeling to Limetown and returned, once a fortnight, the mails being carried from Wheeling to Pittsburgh and return, on horseback. Between the years 1811 and 1835 there were built on the upper Ohio 226 steamboats and other craft; from 1836 to 1857, 1,288 were built; from 1858 to 1875, 649 were built, and from 1876 to 1888, 219 were built; and during the period up to 1875 over 1,000 barges and flat boats were built besides the number given above. Between the years 1811 and 1888 over 3,000 boats of different kinds have been built on the upper Ohio, and over 90 per cent. of the number were built at Pittsburgh. These represent a tonnage of over 1,000,000 tons and a value of about $50,000,000.

The first record of actual coal mining we have, was in 1784, when it was mined from a hill opposite Fort Pitt, and tied up in raw hides and rolled down the hill a kind of shute that will create a broad smile on the murky visage of the modern miner. Coal was used only in a local way up to 1817 when its shipment was made to Philadelphia, via New Orleans, and sold there ot $10,50 per ton. Up to 1845 the manner of transportation was to lash the boats together in pairs from 60 to 100 boats in a float, and let them float down the river, requiring from 300 to 400 men to manage a float. In 1845 the first tow-trip was made with three barges. To-day as many as 18 barges are towed by a single steamer. In 1845 the total shipments of coal from Pittsburgh were 187,207 tons; in 1855, 889 360 tons; in 1865, 1,583,286 tons; in 1875, 2,400,000 tons; in 1885, 4,200,000 tons. The aggregate yearly shipments at the present time are about 4,500,000 tons.

The first coke was burned in 1811 and used in a small furnace in Blair county, but its manufacture under the oven system did not begin until 1814; its use did not begin to assume a national importance until 1859, when the Clinton furnace at Pittsburgh began to run on coke fuel. Today there are over 14 000 ovens in blast, with an annual product of about 6,000,000 tons and representing the consumption of over 200,000,000 bushels of coal.

It is true that railroads have aided materially in developing the industries of this valley; it is also true, except for the Ohio river, as bad as it is with only six or seven months' use out of the twelve, we would be 25 years behind the commercial position we now occupy. The Ohio Valley produces in one year more than the railroads of the valley could move in five years. If this be true, and it cannot be denied, then the improvement of the water ways of the valley so that we will have uninterrupted transportation and more of it is a matter of paramount importance to every manufacturer, agriculturist and business man in the valley. A ship canal connecting the great lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi systems, that give existence to over 10,000 miles of our inland commerce would give an impetus to trade that can hardly be realized, and would be a fit supplement to a century's development that gave us a railroad across the continent, improvements at the Mississippi delta that makes an ocean port of an inland city, and the inception of an enterprise that will eliminate the terrors of Cape Horn from the mariner's chart.

Pain and dread attend the use of most catarrh remedies. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied into the nostrils, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief at once. Price 50c.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring buzzing sound are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Deserving Confidence.

It is quite surprising to notice the numerous reports of remarkable cases of nervous diseases curded, such as headache, fits, nervous prostration, heart affections, St. Vita's dance, insanity and prolonged sleeplessness, by Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine. This new and improved brain and nerve food, and medicine, is everywhere gaining a remarkable reputation for curing the worst of these diseases, as well as the injurious effects of worry, nervous irritation, mental and physical overwork. Z. T. Baltzly, the druggist, will give a trial bottles of this wonderful remedy. It positively contains no opium or morphine.

A Revolutionizer--M. P.

Would you whip a sick horse? No. Then dont use ordinary pills, salts, senna, etc., for sick livers, bowels, etc., only use Miles' Pills (M. P.) the safest and surest of pills. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

A Close Call.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Toledo, had every symptom of heart disease, shortness of breath, could not lie on left side, cough, pains in chest, etc., yet after being given up to die, was cured by Dr Miles' New Cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly

That Little Tickling

In your throat, which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arrises from catarrh, and catarrh is a constitutional disease the oreinary medicines all fail to reach the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages, and the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorised by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. Large bottles 50c and $ At all dtgists.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and

Catarrh

effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Catarrh

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed-up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble." MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Perry H. Young,

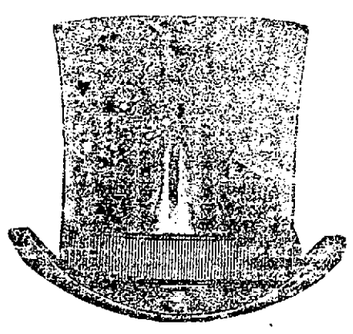
—MAKER OF—

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.

Good material and competent workmen. Repairing skillfully and reasonably done.

Erie Street, Massillon

SPANGLER & CO.,



HATTERS

—AND—

HABERDASHERS,

Styles, Prices, and Quality

—ARE—

RIGHT.

EVERY FAMILY

wastes or gives away during the year more or less kitchen grease, each pound of which can in a few minutes be converted into two pounds of the **PUREST SOAP,** far better than can be found on sale. The only expense for making ten pounds of this soap, with five and one-half pounds of grease or oil, is the trifling cost of one can of **BANNER LYE,** to be found at nearly every grocery store.

Dissolve the contents of one can of Banner Lye in three and one-half pints of cold water, and pour slowly into five and one-half pounds of lukewarm grease, stirring from the start, until it thickens into a mushy condition; then pour into any kind of mould to harden—a child can make it, and full directions are to be found back of each label.

A can of Banner Lye will do the work of twenty-one pounds of washing soda, and besides its value for scrubbing purposes, the cleansing and disinfecting of Sinks, Closets and Waste Pipes, destroying the Filth and Disease arising therefrom, makes its systematic use one of the greatest boons the housekeeper has fallen heir to.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet on soap making, FREE.

THE PENN CHEMICAL WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment

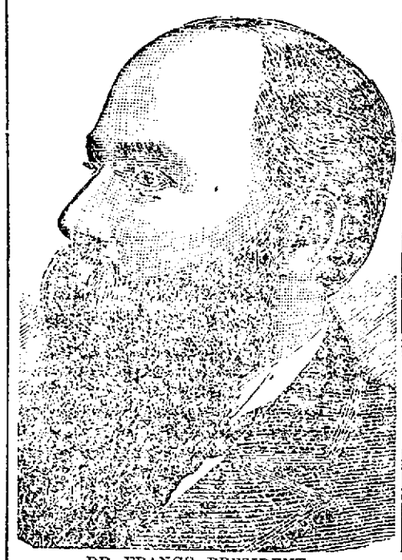
DOCTOR OTTMAN,

Formerly of New York, now the Celebrated Examining Surgeon of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, O., by request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit

Massillon, December 4, 1889.

Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlor of the Hotel Conrad for one day only.

The France Medical and Surgical Institute of Columbus, O., is the only Medical Institute in the State incorporated with a capital of $300,000,00.



DR. FRANCE, PRESIDENT.

B. E. OTTMAN, M. D., SURGEON.

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

38 & 40 W. Gay St., one block north of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated 1886. Capital $300,000.

DR. FRANCE, of New York, the well known and successful Specialist in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of his large practice in Ohio, has established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most scientific principles. He is ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife by a new and never-failing method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new and never-failing remedy, *Olive Blossom.* The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless, and easily applied. CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CURING OF PILES GUARANTEED.—Will give $500 in any case of failure. No money required of responsible parties.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that terrible and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DR. FRANCE—After years of experience, has discovered the only sure cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, mental confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, nervous dyspepsia, dimness of sight, or sickness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, a certain sign of the taint of blood in the system. Thousands annually become terrible wrecks from this dreadful vice of youth, and the sufferer realizes, when too late, that their most radiant hopes and ambitions, pointing to marriage impossible. Take one terrible mistake while it is too late. A week or month may change your entire life, and restore to you the most obstinate case that has lately resisted medical treatment.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be a dark or milky hue, again changing to a dark or turbid appearance. There are many who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, when in a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risks incurred. Correspondence promptly answered, and medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialist, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never failing method.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred) which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons treated in books by unlicensed pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

WONDERFUL CURES effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail and express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. Terms reasonable and strictly confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S.

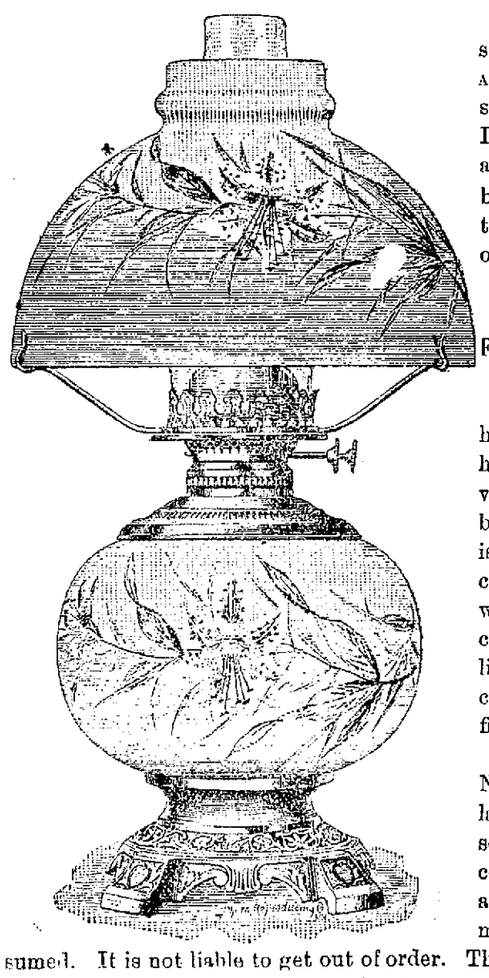
Address all communications to DR. FRANCE, No. 38 W. Gay St., COLUMBUS, O.

THE INDEPENDENT LAMP.

THIS LAMP IS GIVEN TO

Subscribers of The Independent

—FOR $1.70.—



We would have it understood that this lamp is NOT ADVERTISED AS AN ARTICLE FOR SALE. $1.70 will not buy it. It is worth double that amount and cannot be bought for anything near that price anywhere. It is offered as a premium to gain NEW SUBSCRIBERS. and as a bonus to our FAITHFUL OLD ONES.

It stands about 18 inches high and presents a very handsome appearance. The vase is porcelain with heavy bronze base. The oil tank is made of a single piece of copper, pressed into form without seams, so that oil cannot escape and can be lifted out of the vase for convenience of cleaning and filling.

The burner is a patent No. 2 duplex, giving two large brilliant flames, and is so constructed as to make combustion as nearly perfect as possible, giving the utmost light from the oil consumed. It is not liable to get out of order. The shade is porcelain, made to match the vase, supported by a handsome brass tripod. The decorations in colors, painted by hand, are very artistic, and on the whole is such a lamp as would be an ornament to any parlor.

The only CONDITION upon which we sell the lamp at this price is that the purchaser must be a subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT. No subscribe can enclose one dollar and THE INDEPENDENT will be mailed for one year, and thus become eligible to this offer.

Lamps will be carefully packed and sent by expressed.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, - - - - OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®